

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 23

Page 7 ~ Duplicate;
Page 12 ~ Duplicate;
Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 14 ~ Duplicate;
Page 15 ~ Duplicate;
Page 48 ~ Duplicate;
Page 58 ~ Duplicate;
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NOTE: The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular appeal/litigation.

The subject of this appeal/litigation is Martin Luther King Jr.. Below are listed the classifiable symbol number(s) which are not being addressed as classifiable informant(s) in serial(s) listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the b7d exemption will protect the source(s) from exposure, without further enhancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) national security exemption. - The source(s) will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).



Stanley D. Levison

NY 1190-5 (C) (U)

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)
RE: CIRM

12/10/67
K. G. M. W.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies and for New York 1 copy of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [REDACTED]

b7D

Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE
is NY 694-S*.

The information referred to in the enclosed LHM
was furnished to [REDACTED]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~SECRET~~ (U)
because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*.
It is felt this classification is necessary in order not
to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in
furnishing information of this nature.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]

b7D

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [REDACTED])
(1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - [REDACTED]) (ANDREW YOUNG)

REC-4

EX-114

1 FEB 20 1967

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

62 MAR 3 1967

CC: C - WICK

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per
100-442529-2117



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 16, 1967, a confidential source advised
that previously (date unknown) [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442-27 2117



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

FD 323

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) DATE: 11/21/94 BY: 12-1-81 2003 200/045/060
SP8 BT/5/BCE
2-17-87
7-30-82

FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Date: 2/17/67

Transmit the following in _____

~~SECRET~~
(Type in plain text or code)

4/27/90
Classified by 6972 EEP/DMS/SL
Declassify on: OADR
Earrow/Levison 83-1719

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)
RE: CIRM

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) CLASSIFIED
DATE 7-26-83

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 12/16/66, captioned
"COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C, and CIRM."

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and 7
copies, for Chicago 1 copy and for New York 3 copies of LHM.

Source referred to in enclosed LHM is [redacted]

b6
b7C
b7D

Source utilized to characterize LEVISON is
(NY 694-S*) Sources utilized to characterize WACHTEL are
NY 1190-S* and Anonymous source of WFO set out in report
of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS-C."

Informant furnished a Xerox copy of the [redacted]
referred to in the enclosed LHM. This [redacted]

- ENCLOSURE
EX-102
REC 18
100-442529 2118
- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
 - 1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
 - 3 - New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
 - 4 - Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
 - (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)

b3
b7D
b7E

AGS:cmp
(11)

C C Wick

ACCL, CNI, OSI, SEC, [redacted]
CPD, RAO, IRS by courier
2/23/67
Wm/ci

INT. SEC.

1 MAR 3 1967

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ 92494

Approved: [signature] Special Agent in Charge Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)

AT 100-6670

[REDACTED]

b7D

Referenced airtel and LHM point out that
as of 12/9/66, according to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (X) u

The enclosed LHM has been classified
~~SECRET~~ because it contains information furnished by
[NY 694-S*~~(S)~~] It is felt this classification is necessary
in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the
informant in furnishing information of this nature. (X) u

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE
HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST
BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION
AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE
[REDACTED] (X) u

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Class

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CLASSIFIED BY 1-2,4,8~~
~~DATE 1-2-83~~

DATE 1-26-83 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

9/27/90
Classified by 6972EE/DM/SK
Declassify on: OADR
Carrow/Levison 83-1719

On February 16, 1967, a confidential source
advised that during the early part of [redacted]

b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8 GJS/BE
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE 2-17-87
17-20-82

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the
FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents
are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)
GROUP 1

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 12/9/81
9603 200/DM/S/HEW
83-1719 CN87063
7-10-82

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

2118



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Atlanta, Georgia
February 17, 1967

FD 323

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Letterhead Memorandum, dated and captioned as above, at Atlanta, Georgia.

All sources (except any listed below), whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6

b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

February 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. NY 100-153735

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 15, 1967, NY T-1 advised that the Communist Party, U.S.A. (CP, USA) Negro Commission at a meeting on December 8, 1966, at New York, New York, was informed of and expressed agreement with CP plans to hold a large Afro-American conference in the spring of 1967 in New York, New York. The purpose of the Conference will be to aid the emerging nations of Africa and to protest against the imperialistic policies of the United States. The Conference ostensibly will be sponsored by a large number of well-known civil rights and anti-imperialist leaders. ISHMAEL FLORY, a CP member from Chicago, Illinois, is working on plans for the Conference.

A Draft of a Call to a National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa has now been prepared and a copy is attached to this memorandum. It indicates that the Conference, to be held from May 19 through 21, 1967, at New York, New York, will be against colonialism and neo-colonialism, for complete freedom and unity, against apartheid and discrimination, for world peace and friendship, and against racism in Africa, America and the World.

NY T-1 advised that this National Conference is a serious endeavor by the CP, USA to obtain a new foothold among the Negro masses through development of a high feeling of anti-imperialism against the United States and by utilizing the general African situation which is characterized by a struggle against colonialism and imperialism.

Enclosure

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Group I

Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442527 - 12119

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Great Party emphasis is being made for the success of this Conference. The CP, USA would like it to be larger and more influential than the 1963 March on Washington for civil rights.

6/5/68
10

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 2* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
February 20, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. NY 100-153735

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Memorandum, dated and captioned
as above, at New York, New York

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

Draft

Draft

Draft

A CALL

TO ALL AFRO-AMERICANS OR NEGROES - TO ALL AMERICANS

TO A NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF
SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA

AGAINST COLONIALISM AND NEO-COLONIALISM

FOR COMPLETE FREEDOM AND UNITY

AGAINST APARTHEID AND DISCRIMINATION

FOR WORLD PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP

AGAINST RACISM IN AFRICA, AMERICA AND THE WORLD

May 19, 20, 21, 1967

New York, N. Y.

5/10
(Exact place and other details of the Conference, later.)

This is the age of Africa's emergence from the yoke of imperialist bondage to the oppressors and colons from overseas. The struggle against imperialism has weakened colonialism to the extent that many African peoples have been able to secure their national independence. In respect to some of the new countries - like Egypt, Algeria, Mali, Tanzania and Guinea - independence has been consolidated by freedom from entanglements in the economic and diplomatic web of relations with the imperialist powers. With others, independence is still nominal; they have won the form but not the substance of freedom.

Still colonialism, though mortally wounded, is not dead. Like a vampire, it still feeds on the blood of some 60 million Africans who populate countries still enslaved in its system - Mozambique, Angola, Rhodesia, South Africa, Portuguese Guinea, Sao Tome, Principe, Ifi, Fernando Po, Cape Verdes and French Somaliland.

The imperialist powers with their vast business and banking operations and their military bases located inside the newly independent countries, have never reconciled themselves to their losses and continuously strive to turn the clock of history back. Their system of subversion and undermining of the African states' sovereignty has come to be known as NEO-COLONIALISM. Neo-colonialism would retain the wealth of the new countries in the hands of foreign business monopolies as was the case under the old colonial regimes. Neo-colonialism would keep the new states tied to the war chariot of the foreign policy of the United States and other Western powers. It is the practice of the neo-colonialists to seek the overthrow of popular governments in Africa's new states as was the case in the Congo and in Ghana, and to set up regimes of puppets and stooges of the foreign imperialists.

FREEDOM-LOVING AFRICANS need our help. And we need the strength for liberty and equality in the world which a strong free Africa will bring.

WE CAN HELP BY --

First of all, getting to know more about the new states and peoples of Africa. THE CONFERENCE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA will have a special panel session devoted to this theme:

I. AFRICA'S NEW STATES AND STATESMEN

Then, there will be a panel on the topic of:

II. AFRICAN ROOTS OF OUR HERITAGE OF CULTURE AND HISTORY

Still, another panel will address itself to the questions of trade relations and opportunities for business developments and tourism with the new African states - especially between Africans and Americans of African heritage. The topic will be:

* This is a tentative draft before the first printing of the call. It is open to suggestions, modifications and additions, including place, time and special events for the occasion. Suggestions are welcome while the preparations for the conference are in process of development and completion. Initiators and sponsors will be listed on the call when it is finally printed for mailing.

III. ON FOREIGN TRADE AND FREEDOM

Certainly of high interest to all who toil in the vineyards of the cause of civil liberties, civil rights, Afro-American or Negro freedom and labor will be the panel discussion devoted to:

IV. LESSONS OF THE AFRICAN AND AFRO-AMERICAN or NEGRO FREEDOM STRUGGLES

The relations between the fight for world peace and the requirement for freedom from oppression engages the thought and energies of all freedom fighters. The final panel will devote itself to the role of:

V. THE AFRICAN STATES AND THE CAUSE OF WORLD PEACE

Finally, a full and PLENARY SESSION of the SOLIDARITY WITH FREE AFRICA CONFERENCE will consider resolutions and proposals for follow-up or action by interested delegates. The theme of this session should be:

LET US PROMOTE SOLIDARITY WITH A FREE AND UNITED AFRICA AND AFRICAN-AMERICAN PEOPLE TO PEOPLE FRIENDSHIP.

This session will examine the question of carrying forward the purposes of the Conference on a continuing basis through the establishment of some kind of association of American Friends of Free African States.

WHO MAY ATTEND.

The Conference is open to all organizations and individuals interested in furthering the cause of African unity and freedom and of African-American Friendship: men and women; youth and adults; black and white. Trade unions, colleges, churches, civic and social clubs and organizations are earnestly urged and appealed to to send delegations.

Initiating Sponsors

Sponsors

100-443887-100

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses, which appears to be a directory or a list of contacts. The names are written in a cursive script, and the addresses are listed below them.

STATE OF NEW YORK

The following information was obtained from the records of the
 Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.
 and is being furnished to you for your information.

THE PLAIN

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the President of the Republic of China, dated 1954. The letter discusses the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China, and the importance of maintaining a strong alliance between the two nations.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

the Commission on a continuing basis. It is the responsibility of the Commission to ensure that the Commission is kept informed of the progress of the Commission's work and of the results of its investigations. The Commission will continue to work closely with the Commission on the progress of the Commission's work and of the results of its investigations. The Commission will continue to work closely with the Commission on the progress of the Commission's work and of the results of its investigations.

020147

Name	Address	City & Zip Code
James H. Smith	1234 Main St.	Springfield, Ill.
John Doe	5678 Elm St.	Springfield, Ill.
John Doe	5678 Elm St.	Springfield, Ill.

၆၁. ခံစားရမည်.

Organization

Officer

Individual Participant

Address	Phone
---------	-------

City	State	Zip Code

Registration Fee: \$3.00

MEMORANDUM: Re., National Conference of Solidarity with Free Africa

FROM: Ishmael Flory, 1412 W. 63rd St., Chicago, Illinois 60621

To

To some of my personal friends I am sending this memorandum. It is in reference to a Call for a National Conference on Solidarity with Free Africa. For your consideration, I submit the following thoughts and suggestions. I would appreciate hearing from you.

1./ Please note the enclosed draft of the Call. This is perhaps the last draft before the Call will go to its first printed form.

a. On the Call will be a list of Initiating Sponsors, which already include Mrs. Christine Johnson, President of the African-American Heritage Ass'n; Mr. Geo. Murphy, Jr., Journalist; Mr. Charles Howard, United Nations Syndicated Columnist; Mr. John Henrik Clarke, African Scholar and writer and of Freedomways; Calvin Hicks, writer, and other national figures.

b. It will also contain on the first printed form A Partial List of Sponsors. The final printed form will have the full list of national sponsors. It is desirable, and would be helpful, to begin already to procure sponsors for the Partial List, the names of which, along with others will be on the final printed Call.

2. We think it desirable and in the interest of freedom and peace that you and your friends become sponsors, and that steps be taken immediately to get sponsors where you can. A form for sponsors is enclosed. More draft Calls and Forms are sent on request.

3. Mrs. Christine Johnson, Chm Pro Temps of the Initiating Sponsors, will formally and in writing, appeal to potential sponsors where desirable and recommended. It would indeed be helpful for you and your friends to send names and addresses of persons and/or organizations in your area, city or state, to whom such appeals should be sent.

4. It is likely to be helpful to establish committees on the Conference in your area, city or state. We should "beat the bushes" for delegates from all cities, small and large.

5. It is likely to be helpful to find an interested and responsible person to work concentratedly on the Conference in your area, city or state.

6. There are two occasions for special emphasis on building the Conference:

a. Negro History Week, Feb. 12 - 19, 1967 It would seem desirable if some work and/or publicity were possible and forth-coming in your area. This could be a public expression, by individuals or organizations, of support for the success of the conference, Africa Freedom and its relation to World Peace and Victory over Racism and Neo-colonialism, etc.

b. Africa Freedom Day, April 15 (Established at the Accra All-African Peoples Conference, 1959.) In connection with building the Conference Delegates, and showing solidarity with Africa Freedom and Unity, with its relation to world peace, it seems desirable to hold unity meetings on the issues of African freedom and independence. Public statements by individuals and organizations might be issues. All press in areas should be called upon to take note of Africa Freedom Day. This occasion should be a period of check-up as to progress in building delegations from your area to the Conference.

7. Special efforts should be made to relate the Conference to the Trade Union Movement in the U. S. The metal industries and union, ferrous and non-ferrous, are vitally affected by developments in Africa. Creative thinking ought to be applied in this area.

I am sure that Mrs. Christine Johnson, 4349 S. Parkway, Chicago, Ill., 60653, will appreciate all the help you and others can give, and will do, to help make this Conference the biggest and most significant since the 1963 March on Washington.

Remember Joseph Cinque! Remember Crispus Attucks! Nat Turner and Denmark Vesey! Shields Green with John Brown! Remember Douglass, Tubman, Garvey and Robeson! DuBois! Long live the African liberation movement! FORWARD IN UNITY FOR AFRICA UNITY, FREEDOM AND WORLD PEACE!

Faternally yours

To Mrs. Christine Johnson
4349 S. Parkway
Chicago, Illinois 60653

With my signature below, I am happy to become a sponsor of the
National Conference of Solidarity With Free Africa.

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Phone _____

State _____

Zip code _____

Title and/or biographical sketch

(Suggestions for other sponsors recommended by sponsors may be listed with
names and addresses on the back of this form.)

ENCLOSURE

100-442525-2 119

F B I

Date: 2/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, MIAMI (100-15058) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Miami airtel and letterhead memorandum, dated 12/28/66, captioned as above.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the following:
7 copies of a letterhead memorandum, dated and captioned as above, 2 copies of a one-page undated memorandum concerning the National Conference from ISHMAEL FLORY, and 2 copies of a half-page printed form to be sent to Mrs. CHRISTINE JOHNSON.

Enclosed for New York are 3 copies of the letterhead memorandum and 2 copies each of the ISHMAEL FLORY memorandum and JOHNSON half-page memorandum.

ENCLOSURE

- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 11) (RM)
- 4 - New York (100-153735) (Encs. 7) (RM)
(1 - 100-80641) (CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100-131666) (CP, USA Southern Region)
- 3 - Chicago (Encs. 9) (RM)
(1 - 100-Ishmael Flory)
(1 - 100-Christine Johnson)
- 3 - Miami
(1 - 100-800) (CP, USA)
(1 - [REDACTED])

RLO:jhk
(13)

REC-79 100-442529

5 FEB 23 1967

62 MAR 8 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b3
b7D
b7E

MM 100-15058

Enclosed for Chicago are 3 copies each of the letterhead memorandum, the ISHMAEL FLORY memorandum and the JOHNSON memorandum.

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is being shown as emanating from the New York office, in order to more adequately protect NY T-1

b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ as this informant is of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

Information from the memorandum of ISHMAEL FLORY and the CHRISTINE JOHNSON form was not included in the letterhead memorandum as the FLORY memorandum indicates it was being sent to some of his personal friends and the extent of distribution of these forms is not known.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 14, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 14, 1967, made available the following letter:

"FROM: Negro Commission February 6th, 1967

To: ALL DISTRICTS

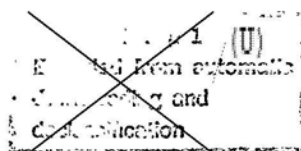
Re: Negro Congressmen

"Dear Comrades:

"November 14th, 1966 this Commission sent out a communication dealing with the question of increasing Negro representation in the next Congress. The statement was based on discussion and decisions of the last National Committee meeting which concluded that a zealous and systematically pursued pre-electoral campaign could prepare the way to raise the number of Afro-American congressmen to at least 20 in the next Congress campaign of 1968.

"The letter stated that: 'In 16 other states steps should be taken at once to get Negro representation in the next Congress. We suggest for major consideration representatives from Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Illinois, Missouri, Texas, New York, Connecticut, California, Louisiana, South Carolina, Michigan and Florida.'

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



CLOSURE

100-44552-3120

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

"If there is a specific C. D. in your area where such a fight might be launched, send in details.

"Proposals as to how to initiate the campaign we included in the last memo. We have not heard from you as yet. Full cooperation from all areas is imperative.

"The National Committee regards such a campaign as having extremely favorable conditions. If anything has been done or nothing, let us know. Time moves.

"Comradely,

For the Commission

/s/ William L. Patterson
William L. Patterson"

A second confidential source on December 21, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Honorary Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, and a member of its District Board and Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

FBI

Date: 2/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6-26)
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-943) (P)
SUBJECT: POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum
to Director dated 2/6/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of letterhead
memorandum, dated and captioned as above.

One (1) copy of the letterhead memorandum is
designated for Bureau file 100-442529 (CIRM)

Local military agencies, the U. S. Secret Service,
Los Angeles, and the U. S. Attorney, Los Angeles, have
been furnished a copy of the letterhead memorandum.

Informants and sources of the Los Angeles Division
have been instructed to report any racial situation immedi-
ately to the Los Angeles Division. As additional informants
and sources are developed, they are instructed to do the
same.

The following sources were utilized in this letter-
head memorandum:

Source

1

Identity

[Redacted Identity Box]

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD

Date Forw. FEB 28 1967

How Forw. RS

By CAP/16 ND
Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

b6
b7C
b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6-26-1193

NOT RECORDED
203 MAR 3 1967

SUB CONTROL

ENCLOSURE
12 ENCLOSURE

LA 157-943

Source

Identity

2

3



b7D

The letterhead memorandum is classified ~~confidential~~ because data furnished by sources two and three could reasonably result in identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In the three-week period from 1/29/67 through 2/19/67, 10 potential criminal informants and 8 potential security informants were advised according to Bureau instructions regarding the Bureau's continuing interest in racial matters.

Close liaison is being maintained with representatives of police departments and sheriff's offices regarding the current racial situation in the Los Angeles Division.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
February 20, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~(U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The information set forth is based on the comments and views of local Government officials, police officials, leaders of various racial groups, established sources, and public source information, and pertains to the racial situation as of the time the comments and views are expressed; the possibility that the racial situation in a particular area may abruptly change at any time should be taken into consideration.

All sources referred to herein have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- I. NAME OF COMMUNITY, CURRENT OVER-ALL
POPULATION AND PERCENTAGE RELATIONSHIP
OF NEGRO OR OTHER PERTINENT RACIAL
MINORITY POPULATION TO OVER-ALL POPULATION

No change.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL VIOLENCE

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II. GENERAL RACIAL CONDITIONS

Los Angeles, California

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel", Los Angeles Negro newspaper, of February 2, 1967, page A2 and February 9, 1967, page B16, were articles reporting a benefit dinner and dance at the Cocoanut Grove, Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles to raise funds for the Opportunities Industrialization Center, (OIC). The center was funded in early 1966 by a \$450,000 Ford Foundation grant and is involved in vocational training in poverty areas of Los Angeles. The affair is part of a program to raise \$100,000 to keep the OIC in operation. Numerous local dignitaries and Hollywood screen stars, headed by Milton Berle, volunteered their presence to make the dance a success.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Los Angeles intends applying for a Federal grant under the "Model Cities Program" of the Federal Government. Los Angeles intends using the money to help redevelop an area called Green Meadows South, approximately one mile west of the Watts area. The goal is to upgrade the social, physical and economic status of the area by offering training, setting up an industrial park, a program to improve residences, some land clearance and improvement in city services. Funds are expected to come from the Federal Government and some local sources. If successful, lessons learned in the area will be applied to the redevelopment of other areas of Los Angeles.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967, II-3, was an article reporting a massive 1.8 million dollar anti-poverty program to train 1,500 persons in Los Angeles, to be operated by the Teamsters Union was finally

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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approved by the Federal Government. Dan Sanburn, Director of the program stated this was the first major attempt by a labor union to be the training agency for entry into the industry. The project is to be funded by the Manpower Development and Training Act.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 7, 1967; II-1, was an article reporting that Dr. Maurice Dawkins, former Los Angeles minister and associate director of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) announced the organization was seeking 50,000 part-time unsalaried persons to work among the poor in the Los Angeles area. He stated VISTA was the "maximum efficiency, minimum cost" program in the poverty war.

In the "Los Angeles Herald Dispatch", a Los Angeles Negro newspaper, issue of February 9, 1967, page 1, was an article reporting that Norman Earl Richmond and Karl Von Key are scheduled for trial in United States District Court, Los Angeles on February 27, 1967, having been indicted for failing to report for induction. The article reported that Robert L. Brock and his organization, the Self-Determination Committee were helping the two men in their defense, using the argument that since Negroes came to the United States as slaves, they are not citizens, but colonial subjects and are therefore not subject to military obligations to the United States.

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967, page 4A, was an article reporting favorable opinion of the appointment of Thomas L. Reddin as Chief of Police for Los Angeles. The article pointed out Reddin indicated he was opposed to civil disobedience but also stated there was no easy solution to crime in minority areas, and they needed many programs to upgrade the people to solve their problems.

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The article noted that Reddin was "people-orientated".

In the same issue of the "Los Angeles Sentinel", page 6A, was an article by Wesley R. Brazier, local head of the Urban League, concerning Chief Reddin. Brazier listed the qualities Reddin would need to succeed as Chief of Police, and pointed out that improving police-community relations resting with minority communities as well as with the police. Brazier pledged to work closely with Chief Reddin.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 14, 1967, III-15, was an article reporting an experimental program to train poverty area residents as executives, capable of operating companies hiring 10 to 100 employees. The program is being administered by the Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency (LAAEDA) and the Litton Industries, Inc. The LAAEDA sponsored three Small Business Development Centers in Los Angeles. The primary purpose is to make trainees eligible for Small Business Administration loans in the future. Litton Industries indicated they would consider hiring those who did not desire to go into a small business.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 15, 1967, I-13, was an article reporting that William Bolte, a union employee of the Research Department of the Economic and Youth Opportunities Agency (EYOA) had criticized E. O. Birge, management analyst from the National Archives, for recommending a reduction in certain EYOA positions from 293 to 212. Bolte accused the analyst of "sketchy" investigation and stated adequate research could not be conducted by an agency outside the EYOA. Birge replied he had conducted 2,000 interviews while making his study and denied he had made "pre-determined conclusions" regarding his study.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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III. CURRENT EVALUATION OF VIOLENCE POTENTIAL

Los Angeles, California

On February 3, 1967, Source one, [redacted] advised the Destiny Charity Association (DCA) had been making efforts to secure financing for a youth center in the Watts area, however, when the Westminster Neighborhood Association (WNA) heard about this, they decided to build a youth center and were successful in obtaining the property and financing from John Factor. Source stated the DCA group had been fighting a request by the WNA for a zone variance so that they could build the center.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 6, 1967, II-6, was an article reporting that John Factor, Beverly Hills businessman, was donating the land, structure, and initial operating expenses for a community center in the Watts area which it was estimated would cost about 1 million dollars. On completion, Factor stated he would deed the center to the First AME Church, headed by Reverend H. H. Brookins. The proposed center is to be at Lou Dillon Street and Imperial Highway.

Source two, [redacted] on February 9, 1967, advised the DCA had held a meeting to protest the re-zoning by the Los Angeles City Council in favor of the center to be built by the WNA. The meeting was held at Will Rogers Park, 103rd Street and Central Avenue, Los Angeles, at 1 p.m., on February 8, 1967. Source advised "harsh words" were exchanged by the groups, however, there was no violence, no incidents, and no arrests. Source expected no racial violence as a result of the competition between these groups.

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In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 11, 1967, II-12, was an article reporting that at least 80 residents in the neighborhood of a proposed Watts community center were opposed to the building of the center because they felt it might not be properly supervised and complained of "monied persons and political favorites who have continuously exploited our community".

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 12, 1967, section A, page B, was an article reporting that John Factor was mystified over opposition to the proposed Watts Community Center he had agreed to build. Factor stated he was concerned about Watts as he had lived in poverty and had been discriminated against. Reverend H. H. Brookins stated the center would fill a need since city recreational facilities closed at 9 p.m., and were "bureaucratically controlled", while the center expects to remain open until mid-night or 2 a.m. with a variety of activities attractive to young people.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, II-10, was an article reporting that some youths who had helped set fires and who rioted during the Watts riot, had helped in ground-breaking ceremonies for the projected John Factor Watts Community Center. The youths belong to an organization called "Young Men for Total Democracy", headed by Bob Simmons and John Butler. Former Governor Edmund G. Brown and former Lieutenant Governor Glenn M. Anderson were at the ceremonies. The article reported construction could not proceed unless the County grants a zone variation.

On January 13, 1967, Source three advised there was a meeting of the Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist (CP, USA, M-L) (see appendix) on January 7, 1967, at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. Source advised this is the address

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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of the Workers International Bookstore. Source stated Michael Laski, head of the CP,USA,M-L conducted a class in Marxism-Leninism. He then discussed the formation of People's Armed Defense Groups (PADG) in general terms. He suggested the use of force and the need for the PADG to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Seven Negroes present indicated general disapproval of the PADG, and one male Negro, not identified, stated he felt Negroes were being used, and their lives being endangered by such a group. Laski argued with these men for approximately 30 minutes, with no conclusion being reached.

Also on January 13, 1967, source three advised there was another meeting of the CP,USA,M-L on January 9, 1967 at 9122 South Compton Avenue, Los Angeles. Michael Laski stated he had offered to continue his educationals with the group of Negroes present on January 7, 1967, however, the Negro man with whom he had argued rejected all his overtures and no further contacts are expected with this group of Negro people. None of the seven Negroes were present at this meeting. Laski then proposed that the members wear uniforms while working in the bookstore with a hammer and sickle insignia. He stated this would set an example and reflect authority to the proletariat. Source was of the opinion that Laski was "getting no where" with his conception of the PADG, and stated Laski was considering moving the bookstore and headquarters of the CP,USA,M-L out of the Negro district of Los Angeles.

On February 14, 1967, Source one advised Laski appears to have completely failed to create the PADG in the Negro area of Los Angeles, and while he is an extremist who attempts to create strife wherever possible, his violent attitude hinders him from being successful. Source one further

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advised the racial situation appears generally calm in the Negro areas of Los Angeles, especially since the appointment of Thomas Reddin as Chief of Police, but stated violence could erupt at any time from a traffic arrest or other minor disturbance involving Negroes and the police.

Pasadena, California

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 8, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that a 15 member citizen's committee, formed in December, to study ethnic distribution in Pasadena high schools, had presented recommendations to the Board of Education for Pasadena to improve its racial imbalance, or they would have a situation similar to many Eastern cities.

In the "Los Angeles Times" of February 13, 1967, II-1, was an article reporting that Pasadena officials and realtors were "puzzled" by the warning of the above citizen's committee. Officials of groups mentioned in the report stated they had not been consulted and had not received copies of the report. The head of the Pasadena Board of Realtors stated if the effect of the report was to accentuate differences it could do more harm than good.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERS

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IV. IDENTITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS
INVOLVED IN LOCAL RACIAL SITUATION

The following organizations referred to under the section set forth below, have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Opportunities Industrialization Center;
Teamsters Union;
VISTA;
Self-Determination Committee;
Los Angeles Area Economic Development Agency

Section III

Destiny Charity Association;
Westminster Neighborhood Association;
Young Men for Total Democracy;
CP, USA, M-L;

Section VI

Sons of Watts

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
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V. IDENTITIES OF LEADERS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED

The following individuals referred to under the sections set forth below have been active in the racial situation in the Los Angeles area:

Section II

Dr. Maurice Dawkins (Associate Director of VISTA);
Norman Earl Richmond and Karl Von Key,
awaiting trial for failure to report for induction.

Section III

John Factor, who donated land and money to build a community center;

Reverend H. H. Brookins, whose church expects to take title to the center;

Bob Simmons and John Butler, who have worked in planning the above center.

Michael Iaski, head of the CP, USA, M-L *

Section VI

Billy Tidwell, advisor to the "Sons of Watts".

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VI. EXISTENCE OF CHANNELS OF COMMUNICATION
BETWEEN MINORITY LEADERS AND LOCAL
OFFICIALS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 9, 1967, page 3A, was an article reporting that Billy Tidwell, advisor to the "Sons of Watts", a Negro self-help organization, had spoken before a group of educators at the WNA, urging them to revamp educational material to meet the needs of Negro children. He stated they should learn the colloquial language of the Negro area, should assign room monitors to help discipline, and make visits to the homes of students where possible.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VII. OBJECTIVES SOUGHT BY MINORITY COMMUNITY
AND POSSIBLE POINTS OF CONTENTION

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 2, 1967, page 6A, was an article by Archie W. Hardwick, head of the WNA, pointing out that the economic gap between the Negro and the white communities would not close until Negroes played a greater role in business. He objected to the transfer of the Small Business Development Centers from the Office of Economic Opportunities to the Small Business Administration. He stated this caused new loan restrictions to go into effect, slowing down the program of encouraging Negroes to enter small businesses.

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POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
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VIII. REACTION OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS
OF THE COMMUNITY TO MINORITY DEMANDS

In the "Los Angeles Herald Examiner" of February 8, 1967, E-1, was an article reporting Chief of Police Thomas Reddin promised he would regularly visit Watts in a personal effort to improve police-community relations. Reddin made the promise at a fund raising campaign for the South Central YMCA.

Copies of this memorandum are being furnished to Region II, 115th Military Intelligence Unit, United States Army, Pasadena; to Office of Special Investigation, Norton Air Force Base, San Bernardino; to Naval Investigative Service, San Diego; the United States Attorney, Los Angeles; and the United States Secret Service, Los Angeles, for the information and completion of their files.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F B I

Date: 2/14/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM WMA SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 OO: New York

1. Complete
WMA

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is and
 The second source is

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 2/6/67, letter is enclosed.

- 1cc 910*
94D
 ENCLOSURE
 EX 101
- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 6) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 3 - Butte

(1 -)
 (1 -)

THZ/ar
 (7)

ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.:
 1 - CRD, RAD

REC-15 100-442529-200
 FEB 17 1967

CC - Wick

1cc AT + xny 24m 924 940

Approved: 357 Sent M Per

Special Agent in Charge

b3
 b7D
 b7E

Optional Form No. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: *JAM* SAC, SAN ANTONIO (100-9845)

DATE: 2/28/67

S.T.
ph

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

R. P. O'BRIEN

Re Albuquerque letter to Bureau, 1/18/67,
which commented that Miami listed "JOE" from New Mexico"
reportedly attending the CP Negro Commission meeting in
New York City on 12/8/66.

Relet advised that Albuquerque has no one in its
division believed to be identical with this individual.

It is the opinion of the San Antonio Division
that the person referred to above as "JOE" from New
Mexico" is possibly identical with JOSE CASTILLO of
San Antonio, who did, in fact, attend a part of the
meeting of the CP Negro Commission on 12/8/66, in New
York City.

100-92-980

TEXAS
N.Y.

100-442529-2020

- 2 - Bureau (AM, RM)
2 - Albuquerque (100-2744) (RM)
1 - Miami (100-15058) (info) (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (info) (RM)
2 - San Antonio
JMK:jmb
(8)
- 67*
9-17
- REC-43*
- 53 MAR 8 1967*
- 10 MAR 2 1967*
- INT. SEC.*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/27/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY JOHN M. KEMMY	TYPED BY jmb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY, 10/28/66, at San Antonio.

- P -

LEADS:SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report all evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

INFORMANTS:IDENTITY OF SOURCE

SA T-1:

FILE WHERE LOCATED

b3
b7D
b7E

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE:		100-442529-2122	
9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM,AM)		REC-19	
1 - New York (AM, RM)		MAR 2 1967	
1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)			
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)			
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)			
2 - San Antonio (100-9845)			
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	ACCT. INT. OSI; SEC. SER.;		
Request Recd.	GRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	3/9/67		
How Fwd.	RIS		
By	DMC/ci		

ICC 100-924 940

SA 100-9845

✓ SA T-2:



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b7E

DOCUMENTATION OF JAMES
SAGER and JOHN STANFORD

CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from SA T-1 and SA T-2 who are security informants of continuing value the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Copy to: 1 - 112th INTC, San Antonio (RM)
1 - OSI, 10th District (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th Naval District (RM)

Report of: JOHN M. KEMMY
Date: 2/28/67

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

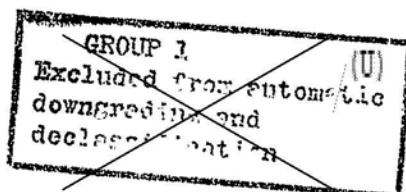
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CP discussed "black power." JOHN STANFORD indicated Texas an area designated by National Office of CP to try to run a Negro for Congress. STANFORD said that CP in Texas is going to have to concentrate on their Negro community for recruitment. S7

- P -



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SA 100-9845

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

SA T-1 (10/6/66)

At a Communist Party (CP) Club meeting held in San Antonio on October 4, 1966, one of the points on the agenda was "black power". JAMES SAGER talked about 25 minutes on this topic. He gave a concise analysis of the meaning of the term. He read from National Guardian an article by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL and from an article entitled "Black Power", by JAMES JACKSON in Political Affairs. SAGER said that CARMICHAEL was more militant. He said that JACKSON says that the community projects should be coordinated. According to JACKSON, black power does not mean violence. SAGER tended to agree with JACKSON, but recommended the National Guardian article by CARMICHAEL.

SA T-2 (10/4/66)

This source can substantiate in part the information furnished by SA T-1 above concerning the CP Club meeting of October 4, 1966.

SA T-2 (9/7/66)

On September 9, 1966, at a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, attended by JAMES SAGER, SR. he was elected Educational Director for the CP Club.

(It should be noted that JAMES SAGER, SR., is identical to the JAMES SAGER mentioned above.)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN

"Established by the American Labor Party in 1947 as a 'progressive' weekly ***** Although it denies having any affiliation with the Communist Party, it has manifested itself from the beginning as a virtual official propaganda arm of Soviet Russia."

(Committee on Un-American Activities,

SA 100-9845

report, "Trial by Treason: the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Rosenbergs and MORTON SOBELL," August 25, 1956, P. 12).

POLITICAL AFFAIRS is self-described as the theoretical journal of the Communist Party, United States of America.

SA T-2 (10/19/66)

At a CP Club meeting held on October 18, 1966, in San Antonio, Texas, one of the points on the agenda was education - "black power" led by JOHN STANFORD.

STANFORD led the educational dealing with "Black Power." He stated he would like to get an analysis from the group present as to the importance of "black power" and whether or not the position taken by STOKLEY CARMICHAEL was correct.

It was pointed out by two others that the present CP line was to the effect that both Negroes and whites should work together and these two agreed with this promise.

Another person present disagreed and gave as an example the recent Second Annual W. E. B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) Convention which was held in Chicago. At this convention, the Negro representatives present indicated that they did not want any help from the whites and further that they wanted to control DCA. This other person stated it appeared to him that the "Black Power" concept was something that the Negro people wanted and they did not want to work with the whites. To everyone's amazement, JOHN STANFORD agreed with this person that the Negro concept of "Black Power" was correct.

According to source, it is to be noted that STANFORD was taking notes during this discussion and stated he would compile a report to be submitted to the National CP Office.

SA 100-9845

SA T-1 (10/19/66)

This source can substantiate in part the information furnished by SA T-2 concerning the CP Club meeting of October 18, 1966.

SA T-2 (11/20/66)

On November 18, 1966, A CP Club meeting was held in San Antonio. JOHN STANFORD indicated that he had received information from the National Office of the CP that they were to try to select Negro candidates for Congress and Texas was one of these areas designated by the National Office to try to run a Negro for Congress.

SA T-2 (6/27/66)

On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, JOHN STANFORD was elected a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

SA T-2 (5/29/66)

Informant advised that at the Texas CP Convention held in San Antonio, Texas, on May 29, 1966, JOHN STANFORD was elected chairman of the CP of the State of Texas.

SA T-1 (12/1/66)

At a meeting of the State Committee of the CP of Texas which was held in San Antonio on November 27, 1966, in discussing the elections in Texas recently, JOHN STANFORD said there was a need to get back to the coalition composed of the Negro, liberal, and Mexican-American elements.

Later in the meeting, one of the points on the agenda was the National Committee meeting which will be held in the near future. STANFORD said that Texas will be represented at the National Committee meeting. He also said that the National Office is sending out too much data for discussion and that there was not enough time to digest and prepare this data. STANFORD did comment

SA 100-9845

that the Party should work for more Negro Congressmen and pointed out that Houston has a Negro woman legislator. He said that she could possibly be a candidate for the U. S. Congress.

SA T-2 (12/14/66)

On December 13, 1966, three members of the National Committee, CPUSA, including JOHN STANFORD, met in San Antonio to discuss the results of the recent National Committee meeting. One of the points on the agenda was GUS HALL's report at the National Committee meeting. STANFORD discussed this. All three National Committee members present agreed that HALL's report was a good report. STANFORD pointed out that in line with HALL's report, the CP in Texas is going to have to concentrate on their Negro community for recruitment. He stated that they are not only going to have to concentrate on them politically, but for all such work in mass organizations.

✓ A characterization of DCA is contained in the appendix hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
February 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN M. KEMMY dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 24, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 24, 1967, made available the following letter:

"FROM: Negro Commission February 17, 1967
TO: Districts and all Negro leaders

"Re: Menacing Activities of House Committee on
Un-American Activities

"In a ruling in which it decided that the American Nazi party did not constitute a threat to the security of the United States, the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities has once again offered evidence that this House body is an agency of American reaction and ought in the interest of democracy to be immediately abolished.

"The inquiry into the activities of the American Nazis was ordered in 1965. After two years the Committee chairman, Edwin E. Willis, a racist from Louisiana, finds the Nazis to have fewer than 50 active members some of whom are 'afflicted with poverty, mental problems, dissension and homosexuality' and therefore to be no threat to the security of the state.

"Attempts to belittle the danger of American terrorists after what is obviously a casual inquiry in many respects resembles the examination

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)



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2/23

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

of comparable German committees into the status of the early Hitler gangsters who later deluged Europe in blood. The existence of terrorist groupings openly declaring their hatred of democracy and of Negroes, Jewish people and the labor movement constitutes a present ideological, if not a present political menace. During reaction's frenzied efforts to whip up a white backlash the American Nazis represented a major force for American reaction in the last elections.

"The position of the Un-American Activities Committee therefore is not an underestimation of the threat of this vicious segment of the ultra-Right, but rather an attempt to divert attention from its criminal activities in an effort to nurture it and to assure and protect its growth. The Minute Men, a group of armed terrorists engaged in the bombing of the headquarters of progressive organizations; the KKK and every other terrorist grouping in the USA have found in the Un-American Activities Committee a source of aid and comfort which at the same time has challenged every individual and organized body that sought to end terror as a factor in social relations in the USA.

"The continued existence of the Un-American Committee as an adjunct of the Judicial branch of the Federal government, with its cynical and arrogant acts or passivity in the face of the growing terror, is a grave danger to the rights of labor, the Negro citizenry, the peace forces and thus to national unity, due process of law and Constitutional government.

"An effective reaction of labor to this gross defense of terrorists could well be the mobilization of protest from every possible American citizen seeking equality of rights and opportunities for all. Such a step would be consistent with the statement of Walter Reuther and the UAW which calls on labor to '... work as a responsible member of the community to help solve the problems of the total community and improve the quality of life for all people,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

acting always in the knowledge that labor can make progress only as it shares in the general progress of the entire community and the entire nation.'

"The position taken by the Un-American Committee is not new. It reflects, however, the increasing efforts of reaction to mount an offensive on the fronts of ideology and of politics and to mobilize community sentiment behind its drive against democracy. It presents at the same time greater opportunity to develop the unity of labor and the Negro people. That opportunity must not be neglected. Attention of all organizations should at once be called to the cynical position taken by that vicious committee. Community editors should be made aware of it.

"Comradely yours,

For the Negro Commission,

William L. Patterson,
Chairman"

A second confidential source on December 21, 1966, identified WILLIAM L. PATTERSON as Honorary Chairman of the New York District, Communist Party, USA, and a member of its District Board and Committee.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

F B I

Date: 2/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 OO: New York

C3/MS
 DWELL

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source referred to is [] and []
 The second source is []

b7D

The LHM is classified confidential, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, an original copy of the 2/17/67, letter is enclosed.

- 1 cc 910 qnd
 (3) - Bureau (Encs. 6) (Reg.) (AM)
 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
 3 - Butte

(1 - []
 (1 - []
 THZ/ar
 (7)

REC-9
 EX-113

100-442529-2123
 b3
 b7D
 b7E

61 MAR 10 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Red Role in Riots Here to Be Probed

BY TOM LEACH
[CHICAGO'S AMERICAN
Washington Correspondent]

WASHINGTON — Investigators for the House committee on un-American activities will be in Chicago next month to determine to what extent communist influence has been used to promote and prolong civil disorders there, it was learned today.

A preliminary inquiry by the committee found that Chicago was one of several cities where there was evidence of communist subversion behind the summer riots.

A spokesman said that the probe may take as long as 6 months.

Committee investigators said several known Communists were present at Chicago disturbances during the past 2 years.

The committee also is interested in checking out charges of police brutality made by some demonstrators. So far, the committee has found very little substantiation of brutality charges, it was learned.

If the investigations warrant it, the House committee may hold hearings on the riots.

A preliminary inquiry has been made into more than 70 disturbances thruout the country during the past 2 years.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

9

CHICAGO AMERICAN

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date: 2-14-67

Edition: TOM LEACH

Author: GREEN STREAK

Editor:

Title: LLOYD WENDT

Character:

or

Classification: CHICAGO

Submitting Office:

☐ Being Investigated

MAR 6 1967

100-442529-2124
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 2/15/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) (61-7582)
 FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-41324) (100-28823)
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
 (CIRM), CHICAGO DIVISION
 IS - C

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
 INFORMATION CONCERNING

Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are two copies of a clipping from the 2/14/67 edition of the "Chicago's American," a newspaper of general circulation in the Chicago area, by the newspaper's Washington correspondent TOM LEACH. Said article indicates investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Activities will be in Chicago next month to determine to what extent communist influence has been used to promote and prolong civil disorders in Chicago. Article further indicates a preliminary inquiry by the Committee found that Chicago was one of several cities where there was evidence of communist subversion behind the summer riots. According to the article Committee investigators said several known communists were present at Chicago disturbances during the past two years.

Rerep of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/67, captioned "CIRM, CHICAGO DIVISION, IS-C," and Chicago airtel with accompanying LHM dated 8/12/66 captioned "PARTICIPATION OF VIOLENT ELEMENTS IN RIOTS AND DISTURBANCES, RM."

5 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 2)
 3 - Chicago
 1 - 157-1322
 RJS/mam
 (8)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

3/26/02

BY sp2 tjs/gp

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-7582-

CG 100-41324
100-28823

Referenced airtel of 8/12/66 set forth a summary of information developed concerning major racial disturbances which have occurred within the Chicago Division, beginning with "RACIAL DISTURBANCE, FOREMOST LIQUOR STORE, DIXMOOR, ILLINOIS, AUGUST 15-17, 1964" and ending with "DISTURBANCE, VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT ROAD AND THROOP STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, JULY 12, 1966." Said summary set forth characterizations on individuals and organizations which were found to have been involved in such disturbances and on whom pertinent subversive data was found in Chicago files.

The Chicago Office has received no inquiries from the HCUA concerning this matter. Additionally, WILLIAM J. DUFFY, Director, Intelligence Division, Chicago Police Department, advised on 2/15/67 that his Unit has furnished no information recently to investigators for the HCUA relative to racial disturbances which have occurred in the Chicago area during the past two years.

Chicago is following this matter and the Bureau will be advised of any pertinent information developed.

The Bureau is respectfully requested to advise Chicago of any information bearing on this matter developed through liaison.

*Francis McNamara, Staff Director,
HCUA, advised on 1-13-67 that HCUA is doing
research on the involvement of subversive elements
into the various intra looking toward possible
hearings at a later date. (See Jones & Weiss
memo 1-16-67 captioned HCUA).*
DW 3/8

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *JFB* SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN *(C. sum)*
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 3/3/67

Re Albuquerque letter 10/19/67.

Albuquerque's report for the period 11/1/66 through 1/31/67, is as follows:

- I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY
No information available.
- II. COMMUNIST TACTICS
No information available.
- III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS
No other information available.

Informants have advised that PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the National Committee at the 18th National Convention of the CP, USA, held in New York City in July, 1966. On her return to Albuquerque, New Mexico, PAT BLAWIS indicated she planned to start holding regular CP meetings and set up a CP organization for the State of New Mexico. Re-organization of the CP, USA, in the State of New Mexico, reportedly held in abeyance in the fall of 1966 because of illness of PAT BLAWIS' mother and in the early part of the winter of 1966, held in abeyance because of injury to JOHN BLAWIS, husband of PAT BLAWIS. As of January, 1966, reportedly there was no formal CP organization functioning in the State of New Mexico.

All available information has been reviewed by the Albuquerque Office and no indications were noted of any Communist influence in racial meetings in the State of New Mexico during the above period.

EX-113 REC 6 100-442529-2125
This review of information reflects the State of New

2 - Bureau (RAM)

1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)

RJW/sa

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10 MAR 6 1967

INT. SEC.



AQ 100-2744

Mexico has little, if any, racial problems and it appears all action taken in connection with racial meetings is on a legitimate basis.

Informants, potential security informants, and sources of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any information coming to their attention indicating there is a Communist influence in racial movements in the State of New Mexico.

The investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and, accordingly, no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, Page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

F B I

Date: 2/21/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM *WMA* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
SUBJECT: *0* CIRM
OO: New York

6/1/67
LCR [unclear]

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source referred to is [redacted] and [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data reported from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

In accordance with instructions in Buairtel to Butte, 12/27/65, captioned "CP, USA, COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROGRAM, IS - C," Bufile #100-3-104-MAIN, the original copy of the document is enclosed.

- 100 910 947*
- ③ - Bureau (~~Enc. 1~~) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 3 - Butte

(1)
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THZ/ar
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[redacted]

Xerox
AGENCY: ACP, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.;

3/1/67
D. [unclear], RAO

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EX-113
REC 13

100-442529

FEB 23 1967

2126

b3
b7D
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61 MAR 10 1967

Approved: *F393*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

[Signature]



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

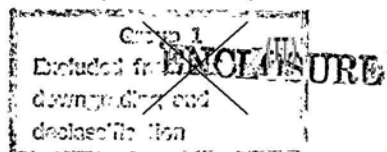
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Butte, Montana, 59701
February 21, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 21, 1967, made available the following document:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



100-442529 - 2126

On the Slogan and Concept of "Black Power"

DOCUMENT

A Discussion Paper

By Roscoe Proctor

In the next decade all indications are that Negro national consciousness (black nationalism) will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioration, the failure of society (including the trade unions) to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of the Negro masses, and the growing relations of the Negroes with colored people on a world scale will help to feed black nationalist tendencies and growth.

The history of the American Negro has been one of oscillation between their own development toward separate nationhood and integration into the main stream of American life.

The Revolution of 1776 awakened their desire of being integrated citizens of the new Republic. The results were that slavery was fastened even more firmly upon them in the South. Following the Revolution, freedmen in the North initiated the building of many all-Negro institutions such as Negro churches, press, and fraternal and insurance movements.

The American Civil War and the pre-war struggles against slavery regenerated integrationist concepts among Negroes and the post-war Reconstruction governments of the South were organized on the basis of their being integrated with Americans generally.

This experience with integration came to a sudden end with the Hayes-Tilden presidential campaign compromise of 1876.

The organized terror of the Ku Klux Klan, widespread Negro lynchings and other oppressive features of the "Jim-Crow" system following the defeat of Reconstruction led many Negroes to flee to the North and to develop their sharpest tendencies of independent Negro nationalism under the leadership of Marcus Garvey and the universal Negro Improvement Association.

The New Deal of the 30's, the unionization of some two million Negro workers, the international struggle against fascism and the growth of socialist countries in Eastern Europe following World War II were democratic struggles which again developed strong integrationist trends among American Negroes.

Negro disillusionment with the results of many militant struggles and human sacrifices over the past fifteen years, plus the developments mentioned earlier constitute the basis upon which black nationalism will again be built in the United States.

Negro Identification with Black People Throughout the World

"Africa Enflamed," "Liberation Hurricane Sweeps Africa," "Africa Smashes the Chains of Colonialism" were the newspaper headlines in the 1950's. These were the years of unprecedented upsurge in the national liberation movement. In the five years ending 1960 twenty-two independent African states came into existence. Two more--Sierra Leone and Tanganyika--acquired political independence in 1961; Algeria, Uranda, Ruanda, and Uganda by the end of 1962; and Kenya and Zanzibar by the end of 1963.

American Negroes take pride and dignity from the fact that colored people are governing themselves and are representatives of states. Most major civil rights leaders have visited and talked with leading spokesmen for colored people throughout the world. They meet as brothers, as colored people of the world who have a great deal in common, they speak in terms of the common oppression and the common identity of black people throughout the world. There exists among them close feelings of kinship.

Negro Migration

Negro migration from the South started before the end of the 19th century and took on vast proportions during the war decades.

As late as 1910, the census figures showed that some 80 per cent of the total Negro population was in the South--90 per cent lived in rural areas.

Today three out of four Negroes live in cities--approximately one out of two live in Northern cities. Eleven metropolitan areas have Negro populations between 200,000 and one million.

Population experts predict that by 1980, Afro-Americans will constitute the majority in 50 of the nation's largest cities. In Washington, D.C. and Newark, New Jersey Afro-Americans are already a majority. In Detroit, Baltimore, Cleveland, and St. Louis, they are one-third or more of the population. In a number of other cities, such as Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Oakland they constitute well over one-fourth of the population. There are more Afro-Americans in New York City than in the entire state of Mississippi.

Even where Negroes are not yet a majority, as in Detroit and Oakland, their children are now well over 50 per cent of the school population. Historically it has been in the urban ghettos where nationalism has flourished. It is here that Negro history will be made in the foreseeable future.

Melting Pot Theory Breaks Down

Through the labor unions, public schools, and control of political organizations, earlier immigrant groups have been able to move up and out of the ghettos. Although a few have benefited from the pressures of the civil rights movement, Negro migrants in general have not been able to follow in their footsteps.

The only rise in living standards for the mass of Negroes came as a result of the migration from the bottom of the Southern agricultural ladder to the bottom of the urban industrial ladder. Circumstances of the Negro workers relative to the white workers have grown worse. The Negro has borne the brunt of the deterioration of the services and facilities of the city--employment, housing, transportation, health, education, police protection.

Although capitalism has always militated against its working class moving upward and there still exists a large section of the white working class that is poor, what we are witnessing today is the classic Marxist view of the impoverishment of the masses with the Negro American making up the largest percentage of this group.

Current Employment Status of Negroes

More Negroes are unemployed today than in 1954. Since 1910 the percentage of unskilled labor in the United States has dropped from 36 per cent to 5 per cent of the working force. As unskilled and semi-skilled jobs are eliminated Negro workers are being disproportionately hard hit.

The gap between the wages of the Negro worker and the white worker is wider. The median income of Negro workers is only 50 per cent of whites. While unemployment among white youth is decreasing, the rate among Negro youth has increased to 32 per cent. Among young men 18 to 24 the national rate is five times as high for Negroes as for whites, and among Negro girls the rise is even more startling.

The solution to riots lies in finding jobs for the unemployed and raising the social and economic status of the entire Negro community.

In the South, the trend has been most vicious. Negro tenant and sharecroppers have been displaced by machinery and are now seasonal workers or migrants. Since 1957 the demand for agricultural labor in the South has dropped by 48 per cent.

In the future the need for agricultural labor will continue to decline, and while this paper does not attempt to propose any solutions to the problems of the landless farmers in the South it is certainly a question which we have to address ourselves to in the near future.

Housing Conditions Among Negroes

Negroes live in worse slums today than in 1954. The following study made on Negro housing conditions in Harlem (contained in Kenneth Clark's book, Dark Ghetto) is indicative of housing conditions forced upon Negro urban dwellers throughout the United States.

Harlem houses 232,000 people within 3-1/2 square miles. There are more than 100 people per acre. Ninety percent of the 87,000 residential buildings are more than 33 years old--nearly half were built before 1900.

Thirty-three per cent of the buildings are classified as deteriorated. There are more people in fewer rooms than elsewhere in the city and the rent per room is often higher in Harlem than for better-equipped buildings downtown.

The effects of overcrowded, unsafe, and deteriorating housing upon physical health are well documented.

On Schools

Negroes attend more highly segregated schools today than in 1954. "Sixty-five per cent of all first grade Negro students in this country attend schools which are from 90 to 100 per cent black. An estimated 88 to 90 per cent of the Negro pupils in the Southern states are still in totally segregated schools.

"Negro children in ghetto schools tend to lose ground in I.Q. as they proceed through the schools and to fall further and further beyond the standards for their grade level in academic performance. Today about 55 per cent of Negro youth between 18 and 25 years of age are school drop-outs.

"Schools in the ghettos have lost faith in the ability of their students to learn--and the ghetto has lost faith in the schools to lead and to teach."¹

A three year study recently concluded by the President's Committee on Juvenile Delinquency decided that "in most cases (the) study showed that various aspects of the school system itself, rather than any qualities inherent in the students, were the chief factors causing students to leave high school."

The report also showed that "the American high school tends to be a white, middle-class institution loaded against the Negro working-class pupil."

Immediate and total integration of the schools is not possible in cities with large and growing Negro population. As middle-class whites desert the cities and the public schools, the quality of the schools does decline. Not because Negroes are inferior, but because the school system behaves as though they are.

White middle-class parents will not endure reversed bussing--that is, the transport of their children into the ghetto schools which Negroes themselves have said for years are inferior.

Desegregation of urban ghetto public schools will occur only if all of the schools in a district are raised to the highest standards so that the quality of education does not vary as to the income or social status of the neighborhood.²

Police and State Apparatus

It has often been said that in the urban ghettos policemen are regarded as occupation soldiers of an unsympathetic colonial government. For anyone who has ever had an opportunity to observe the behavior of cops operating in the black ghettos and to see young Negro militants (both male and female) in their fearless defiant attitudes will agree that this is a fairly accurate description of the situation.

In each case where uprisings have taken place in the black ghettos the pattern has been the same: An incident involving police harassment, brutality or shooting--street fighting between Negroes and white policemen; bottles, bricks, and Molotov cocktails; smashing of plate glass windows; looting--more cops and finally the National Guard to put down the uprising.³

Police brutality and the troops, the failure of state and federal governments to protect Negro citizens in the exercise of their civil and constitutional rights, and the United States racist policies in involving Negro youth in the military services and in foreign aggression again adds fuel to the fire of black nationalism.

The Negro and Vietnam

"In the past, individual Negro leaders have opposed various foreign policies and particular acts of aggression by the government, but never before have entire organizations of the Negro people--as is the case in respect to SNCC and CORE--come out in unequivocal denunciation of a war. In addition to Carmichael and McKisick, Reverend Martin Luther King has come out against the war which Johnson's government wages in Vietnam. A growing number of Negro youth defy the draft boards, the army induction centers, and resist serving on 'hunt and kill' missions against the people of Vietnam." (James Jackson)

Relative improvement in conditions of Negro middle class and the effects of tokenism

The deterioration in the living conditions among the Negro people is only true of the Negro masses. The Negro middle class on the whole is doing very well. This group has, if anything, a preferred position in the job market. U.S. imperialism has rather sharply raised the demand for this group. As I. F. Stone put it, one would be hard put to describe a person with better job opportunities than a newly minted Negro Ph.D.

Business and industry, in the face of the civil rights revolution, have been reassessing their employment policies and hiring Negroes for offices and other salaried positions that they rarely held before. The same thing has been happening in government. Negroes are increasingly being placed in high-paying jobs that are near the cabinet level in government--federal judgeships and the like.

The growth of the black bourgeoisie has been marked since the second world war. Between 1950 and 1960 the proportion of non-white families with income over \$10,000 increased from 1 per cent to 4.7 per cent--a rate of growth close to three times that of whites.

The success of the civil rights movement and tokenism has deepened the gap between the Negro middle and upper classes and the Negro masses. As middle-class Negroes are brought into the economic and political power structure they also become more acceptable in the middle- and upper-class suburbs.

The black bourgeoisie has a material stake in the existing social order, but its loyalty is still doubtful because of the special disabilities imposed solely because of color.

If this loyalty can be secured the potential revolutionizing of the Negro protest movement can be forestalled through the placing of loyal Negroes in prominent positions.

The fact that the great mass of Negroes derives no benefit from tokenism does not mean that they are unaffected by it. One of the purposes of tokenism, and to the extent that it succeeds, one of its consequences is to detach the ablest young men and women from their own people and thus to deprive the liberation movement of its best leadership material.

Even those who have no stake in the system and no hope of acquiring, may become reconciled to it if they come to believe there is a chance that their children or even their children's children may be able to rise out of their own degraded conditions.⁴

The Break-Up of the Old Democratic Party-Labor-Liberal Coalition

From the time of the Abolitionist Movement to World War II, civil rights remained the cause of a small, predominantly white reformist group whose influence was more a matter of persuasion than political power. What changed civil rights almost overnight from a peripheral moral issue to a major domestic movement was the emergence of the Negroes themselves as a nationwide bloc.

Since World War II our domestic policies have been dominated by two political forces--the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution. Often these two movements are lumped together under the term "civil rights movement" when they are distinct movements with different histories, constituencies, and goals.

The civil rights movement has been essentially concerned with the structure of law and social justice. Its goal has been to bring the legal and formal institutional structure of American society into closer conformity with constitutional principles.

The civil rights coalition can point to some radical changes in the formal structure of American society--the reconstruction of the legal basis of civil rights; the fixing of federal responsibility to intervene where possible to enforce civil rights; and the establishment of equality before the law as the public policy of the nation.

Conflicts between the white liberals and the Negroes began when the militant direct action tactics (mass demonstrations, sit-ins, boycotts) were exported to the North. Such tactics seemed suitable to conditions in the South but black militancy in general was a new experience for the white man. The issue of aggressive tactics more and more distinguished whites from blacks within the civil rights coalition and militant Negro leadership.

The Negro's demand for special consideration was another source of tension. While the white coalition thought it was correcting an injustice by repairing the New Deal's failure to take in the Negro, the Negro himself found that the problem of unemployment had grown so serious that it could no longer be dealt with by the normal process of non-discrimination. The Negro demand for compensatory hiring and preferential treatment that was formulated to meet this situation turned out to be totally unacceptable to the liberals for it conflicted with the traditional liberal idea of equal opportunity and equal treatment of people according to their individual merits. Virtually everything that was seen by the liberals as legal civil rights has either been granted or has been accepted in principle at least.

The liberal berates the Negro militant whose aggressiveness he blames for the weakening of the coalition when, in fact, that coalition is dying from having performed its function.

Equality of opportunity has had little effect upon the segregated lives of the vast majority of Negroes who are still forced to live in the ghetto. The great majority of ghetto dwellers are daily witnesses to the capacity of the ghetto to replenish itself at its core more rapidly than it can be skimmed off at the periphery by those few Negroes who fight their way to its outer edge.

No strategy can be regarded as realistic unless it recognizes that whatever additional gains the Negro can hope to achieve through the civil rights movement are not likely to help his economic predicament or radically reduce the overwhelming effect of the ghetto upon his life.

Until recently the liberal philosophy of the civil rights agencies provided the sole strategy for the Negro cause. Today the disillusionment with the liberal ideal of a color-blind society is strengthening the forces that are for a color-conscious Negro movement.

The coalition is breaking up because it has fulfilled so much of the legal aspect of the civil rights program and have no program by which it can deal with the economic plight of the Negro masses. The answer lies in a new coalition program, organized around the cities, as that of the old coalition was organized around the federal government.

The liberals played a strategic role in uniting diverse groups in the New Deal coalitions which initiated the reforms of the last 35 years. At present the liberals are failing to perform a similar role in uniting the groups that comprise the cities.⁶

A combination of these factors have in the recent past and will continue to feed the growth of national consciousness and identity among the oppressed Negro people. Likewise the early black nationalist groups, the best known of which is the so-called Black Muslims, have also influenced the Negroes perceptibly. The black nationalist tells the Negro he is somebody and that his salvation depends upon the proud acceptance of his own blackness.

During the last years and months before his untimely assassination, Malcolm X had a tremendous influence on the black community, especially the younger people. Malcolm X stressed the need for militancy and unity in the community; he directed attention to the poorest and most oppressed section of the black community. He was the first since the late Dr. Du Bois to establish direct links with the new nations and movements in Africa. I believe a new analysis of his role and impact on the community is in order.

From both the civil rights coalition and the Negro movement over the past few years have come many fine and militant fighters in the cause of the people, many of whom were introduced to political thought and struggle for the first time. This includes most of the black militants who are now emerging as the major proponents of the "Black Power" slogan and concepts.

Black Power--Its Approach to Integration

Total integration is a recognized, valid concept and is the ultimate goal of most Black Power advocates. Their desire to build Black Power reflects a practical recognition of a necessary process through which a genuine integration can be achieved.

"We found that the cult of color-blindness is not only irrelevant, but seriously flawed." We learned that "America couldn't simply be color blind, it would have to become color-blind and it would only become color-blind when we gave up our color."⁷

Equality would be achieved by denying the dignity of having a black skin or a black history. Black people were expected to deny their blackness just at the time that they were discovering that black men and women had played a leading role in shaping history. Gabriel Prosser, Nat Turner, Denmark Vesey, Harriet Tubman, Charles L. Redman, Sojourner Truth, Samuel E. Carnis, Frederick Douglass, W.E. B. Du Bois were American heroes and they were black.

"Integration, moreover, speaks to the problems of blackness in a despicable way. As a goal it has been based on the complete acceptance...that...to have a decent house or education blacks must move into a white neighborhood and send their children to a white school. This reinforces... the idea that white is automatically better and black is by definition inferior."⁸

When the Negro community has political, economic and professional strength and can compete on more equal terms, black people will see the possibility of co-operation and whites will see its necessity.

"For integration, the Negro community needs to develop greater independence--a chance to run its own affairs and not to cave in whenever 'the man' barks... it cannot win the rights to human dignity without the ability to respect and cherish its own humanity."⁹

"The Negro... must depend upon political action through color consciousness as the main installment of solidarity. This solidarity entails a certain degree of separatism, but the separatism of a strengthened and enriched Negro community need be no more absolute than, that, say of a Jewish community. There is no reason, after all, why the Negro should not be able to live as most Americans do, in two world at once. One of them largely integrated and the other primarily separated."¹⁰

Black Power--Its Approach to Political Action, Community Development and
Pride in Blackness

The "Black Power" slogan (black consciousness) is a means for reaching and bringing together the Negro poor--both politically and psychologically.

"Black consciousness sees...beauty in black skins and thick lips and broad nostrils, and kinky hair. It rids our vocabularies of 'good hair,' high yellow, and their medicine cabinets of bleaching cream."¹¹

It is an attack on the civil rights agencies who advocate equality of opportunity and absorption of deserving Negroes into white society but who have no program for eliminating poverty in the ghetto.

Black power advocates would put emphasis on rebuilding the black ghettos "from citadels of despair into monuments of hope."¹²

"In Alabama...if a Negro is elected sheriff he can end police brutality, if a black man is elected tax assessor he can collect and channel funds for the building of better roads and schools serving black people, thus advancing the move from political power into the economic arena."¹³

Black power means uniting the black community politically to elect black representatives from the slums and cottonfields as well as from the Negro middle-class representatives which will be responsible to such constituencies.

"Black Power invites the black people to assume autonomy in the black community.

"It means the creation of a power base from which black people can change state-wide or nationwide patterns of oppression from pressure through strength."¹⁴

Black Leadership

"The need for psychological equality is the reason why SNCC today believes that blacks must organize in the black community...Only black people can convey the revolutionary idea that black people are able to do things themselves. Only they can help create in the community an aroused and continuing black consciousness that will provide the basis for political strength. Black people must do things themselves.

They must get poverty money that they will control and spend themselves. They must conduct tutorial programs themselves so that black children can identify with black people....

"As long as white people are there doing the work, the idea is perpetuated that only white people can do things."¹⁵

Black Power and Self Defense Concepts

Many of the Black Power advocates take issue with the "non-violent" concept. They feel that the black consciousness concept implies both a need and an obligation that blacks defend themselves.

Advocacy of self-defense should not be confused with advocacy of violence. The strong emphasis placed by SNCC on political organizing as a means of avoiding violence is proof of this.

"Effective independent political organization may be the last, best, and only hope of avoiding violence as a means of attacking the racial situation in America."¹⁶

Black Power and the System

The foremost Black Power advocates maintain that for racism to die, a totally different system must be born.

"The society we seek to build among black people is not a capitalistic one. It is a society in which the spirit of the community and humanistic love prevail. We won't fight to save the existing society, in Vietnam, or anywhere else. Our struggle for liberation is part of the great revolution sweeping the entire world--a revolution against all of the great white fathers in every nook and corner of this earth.

"...We are just going to work in the way we see fit and on goals we define--not for civil rights, but for all our human rights."17

Black Power and the Building of New Coalitions

"Until recently the struggle had to focus on the simple right to vote and organize. Now we are to the point where we can think about what to do with the vote."18

Negroes in this country constitute eleven per cent of the total population, and have a majority only in a few counties in the South. For this reason they will continue to need alliances with other sectors of the population, but with whom is the question SNCC asks. SNCC says that for a meaningful coalition to exist two conditions must be fulfilled, there must be internal power within each group and the groups must have kindred interests.

"We hope to see eventually a coalition between poor blacks and poor whites. This is the only coalition which seems acceptable to us. And we see such a coalition as the major internal instrument of change in a society."19

It is at this point that SNCC would direct white people to begin organizing poor white people of the South who have been by-passed by the civil rights movement and left prey to the white racist groups and their propaganda.

Therefore Black Power advocates call for more than participation in electoral politics. It demands many things of black people--that they stop being ashamed of being black; that they move into a position where they can define what freedom is, what a white liberal is, what black nationalism is, what imperialism is, what power is; that they move to build a power base around the question of blackness; and that they move to build independent political, social, economic institutions that they can control and use as instruments of change.20

Splits Within the Civil Rights Movement

It has been said and often repeated that it was the "Black Power slogan" which has caused the split within the civil rights movement. However, it should be clear by now that the cleavage within the movement goes much deeper than the mere use of a slogan and had its origin in differing attitudes and concepts which existed long before the slogan "Black Power" was projected on the Mississippi march last July.

The major reasons for the split in the movement are the existing differences around whether Negroes should remain part of the old civil rights coalition and within the Democratic Party structure or whether the Negro masses should be called upon to develop more meaningful coalitions and move toward independent political action. Whether Negroes should support or remain quiet about United States imperialism and the Vietnam war or whether they should be called upon to resist the draft and help to bring the war to a halt. Whether change should take place within the formal constitutional bounds of the racist capitalist system or whether change should be sought in the system itself. Whether Negroes should pursue only passive non-violence in principle and tactics or whether non-violence should be supplemented with self-defense. Whether Negroes should pursue solely an integrationist, assimilationist goal as an immediate aim or whether or not the drive for total integration should be coupled with the building of black pride, consciousness, and unity buttressed by independent political and economic strength.

Differences in attitudes regarding leadership for the black people's movement and what role is to be played by the Negro masses and the methods and tactics to be used in the struggle has also contributed towards the split.

Generally the leadership of the Urban League and the NAACP have aligned themselves with the civil rights coalition and the leadership of CORE and SNCC have become the spokesmen for the Negro revolution. Although differing on the role of non-violence, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, under Rev. Martin Luther King, joins CORE and SNCC in orienting toward the Negro masses rejecting imperialism and raising basic questions about the system. But the alignment has not completely hardened. The last convention of the NAACP saw a major battle in which delegates successfully prevented the leadership from condemning the notion of Black Power and the movement's spokesmen. All five of these groups are heavily influenced by their different constituencies and sources of support.

Weaknesses of the Black Power Concepts as Projected by Its Leading Advocates Up To This Point.

One weakness is the lack of a commonly accepted definition of the meaning of the Black Power slogan (or concept). At present this slogan means different things to different people--it all depends on who is interpreting it.

The lack of a program for the movement is another. Few Black Power advocates are able to make concrete suggestions when asked by activists, "What should I do?" A program is the major factor around which Black Power can be realized in practice. It is through the relationship between the concrete, day-to-day needs and the long term goals of the movement that the masses will come to understand the need to organize their political strength and make it felt on the economic and cultural fronts.

In spite of the fact that the overwhelming majority of the Negro people are of the working class, and the foremost advocates of the Black Power concept are orienting in the direction of the black masses there are already strong indications that the Negro movement may take the path of petit bourgeois Negro nationalism.

With the exception of the community cooperatives concept projected by Carmichael, most programmatical points suggested thus far are petit bourgeois in content aimed in the direction of building black owned small consumer businesses and in gaining employment for some individual sales people here and there through the use of the consumer boycott. There is also a tendency to rely upon self-help programs within the Negro community as the sole solution to the economic problems of the Negro masses.

The co-op concept could be a positive thing should it take roots in the Negro community. However, it alone cannot solve the problem of a source of basic raw materials, or heavy production industry, the basis upon which consumer industry is built.

None of the Black Power advocates seem to have a clear recognition of the existence of social classes within the United States or the need to develop a class viewpoint and consciousness among the American working people--Negro or white.

Kenneth Clark, in Dark Ghetto, says that the American Labor movement is basically a vehicle by which the working man seeks to realize his aspirations to be a boss. "That is a refutation of the Marxian premise of categorical cleavages between economic classes." Carmichael states that Negroes are poor only because they are black.

To successfully combat the potential danger of the black movement developing along petit bourgeois lines it will be necessary that the interest of the working masses at all times remain decisive and that the movement's leading cadres be armed with an understanding of the national question from a working class point of view.

Such a class understanding is also necessary to the Negro movement as a guideline for determining which class of white America has interests which are basically opposed to theirs, and to determine which classes can be looked upon as potential allies in a joint struggle based upon their own self-interest, even though they will still be infected with notions of white supremacy which are common to all white people in America regardless of the political class.

The Responsibility of the Left and Progressive Forces Towards this Wing of the
Negro People's Movement

Marxists must view nationalism within its given historical setting, and decide what attitudes they should take toward it.

Nationalism in itself is not necessarily a negative development. It can be very positive depending upon who raises it, in what period, and what class interest it serves.

This growth of Negro nationalism is a reflection of Negro political maturity and it poses many new questions of theoretical and practical concern for the Negro freedom movement and for the Marxist movement.

This paper is intended to stimulate further discussion on theoretical aspects of the Negro Question in the United States in the hopes that such discussions will be finalized at a National Conference in the field of Negro work held this year.

Some guide lines:

The national liberation struggles of today can no longer be appraised from the viewpoint of the bourgeois revolutions of the old world before World War I and the Russian October Revolution. Prior to that time the National Question constituted a part of the world bourgeois democratic revolution; since then the National Question has become a part of the world working class socialist revolution.

Therefore, national liberation movements must now exercise an independent role which objectively favors peace and the struggle against imperialism and the capitalist monopolies.

The struggle for political independence must enhance the struggle for economic and social well-being. Therefore, the national liberation movements must pay close attention to economic questions and their solution, elaborating both long term and short term economic programs and goals.

Need for a class approach toward the oppressed Negro people

For many years the Socialist party held that the Negro Question was solely a class issue, and it did not especially concern itself with such national outrages against the Negro people as lynchings, and other manifestations of Jim-Crow. On the other hand, we in the Party, tended to go to the opposite extreme. For a period of time, in theory if not in practice, we tended to think only in terms of a Negro nation and to underplay the class aspects of the Negro question.¹

The major class divisions to be found in the United States are also to be found in the Negro community: the bourgeoisie, the petit bourgeoisie, the small farmers, the working class. "Negro people as a people are the most proletarian of all the large nationality ethnic groups who make up the American nation. Over 85 per cent are of the working class." James Jackson - World Marxist Review

It is now time that the Left build a more balanced Negro program. One in which the questions of race, class, and nation all play their proper roles.

Along with the recent growth of black consciousness, there has also been in the past few years a growing consciousness of the existence of the poor within the United States and you might say a "poor people's consciousness" among the poor as they become organized.

The need is to further develop this consciousness and to link it with class consciousness and to show both, why people are poor in the first place (especially in the richest country in the world); and also why a more equitable social system (socialism) is needed in order to eliminate unemployment and poverty within the United States.

National liberation movements and oppressed people all over the world historically have put forth their own political slogans and demands. Black Power is the slogan of the most politically advanced leaders of the oppressed Negro people. It is around this slogan that they seek to express both their political independence of monopoly capitalism and the organization of the Negro masses against their oppression.

The various substitute and counter slogans, i.e. "people's power", "human power," etc. which have arisen in response to the Black Power slogan are no substitute for the black people's own slogans and should not be posed against their slogan.

People's power, human power and other such slogans have legitimacy only within the framework of a prior recognition of the right of the oppressed Negro people to further their own independent organizations and development and the need for coalition relationships among all groupings whose common interest is served through joint struggle against monopoly capital and imperialism.

The lack of emphasis now placed upon integration by the black power advocates, should be interpreted only as applying to black people's national and community development and not to the American society as such. Economically speaking the Negro people are not only reliant upon, but are bound to the American economy as a whole. The struggle for Negro inclusion into the trade unions, the various shops, the schools of higher learning, the political life of the country, etc. constitute the very basis upon which the struggle for unity between the oppressed Negro people and the broader American working class and progressive movements can be realized in practice.

The fact that the Negro people are primarily of the poor and of the working class means that the struggle for Negro liberation cannot be directed against the white working class and the white poor who are also exploited, but rather against the American ruling class which exploits the poor Negro and white workers in common.

Within this framework, however, the Negro worker and unemployed have every right to expect that no racist or discriminatory bars be placed in their path as they seek full employment. Wherever any such anti-working class restrictions exist the Negro people have every right to organize their strength to level such bars. In doing so, they will be acting in the interests of the working class unity and in the best interest of the working class as a whole.

Against this background the question of building coalition relations and alliances should be approached as an on-going development, flowing from day-to-day struggles rather than through years of completely isolated separate struggles to be followed by the sudden coalescing (on a certain date) of all the progressive, exploited, and oppressed. Coalitions are built in struggle.

Marxist-Leninists should help to put more flesh and bone on the black power slogan, put more political and theoretical life into it, help to give it a Marxist-Leninist interpretation.

It should help to impart to the movement not only class consciousness and class pride, and work to bring trade-unionists from the ghetto and the farm workers into leadership of the movement. (There is a need for this especially in dealing with union discrimination rather than leaving this leadership to the petit bourgeois elements in the black community).

The Left should help to develop programs around which black power can be realized in practice--broaden and deepen its positive but too general concepts--offering a guideline around which the black masses can be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life.

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FOOTNOTES - next page

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOOTNOTES

1 - Clark, Kenneth B., Dark Ghetto

2 - Clark, Kenneth B., Dark Ghetto

3 - Bennett, Lerone, Jr., Confrontation: Black and White

4 - Baran, Paul and Paul Sweezy, Monopoly Capital

5 - Danzig, David, "The Civil Rights Movement and the Negro Revolution," The National Priorities Problem, Choices and Consequences, Columbia Univ., 9-30-66 to 10-1-66

6 - For a more detailed treatment of the conflicts of aims, goals and interests, etc. of the civil rights coalition and the Negro revolution see the last chapter of L. Bennett, Jr.'s book, Confrontation, Black and White.

7 - Farmer, James, Freedom--When

8 - Carmichael, Stokely, New York Review of Books, 8-18-66

9 - Carmichael, Stokely, New York Review of Books, 8-18-66

10 - Danzig, David

11 - Farmer, James

12 - Farmer, James

13 - Carmichael, Stokely

14 - " "

15 - " "

16 - " "

17 - " "

18 - " "

19 - " "

20 - " "

21 - Foster, William Z. and Benjamin Davis, April 1959 Political Affairs

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 13* -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SAC, Chicago (100-41324)

3/6/67

Director, FBI (100-442529)

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b7C

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

ReCGairtel to Bureau dated 2/15/67.

Francis McNamara, Staff Director, House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA), Washington, D.C., advised on January 13, 1967, that his Committee is doing research on the involvement of subversive elements into the various riots looking toward possible hearings at a later date. This does not mean that a hearing will be held, only that investigators are currently in the Chicago area.

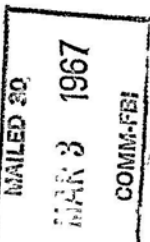
In the event any representative of the HCUA contacts your office for information concerning their investigation, they are to be tactfully advised this matter should be handled through the Bureau.

DMW:deh
(4)

NOTE:

Chicago's referenced airtel indicated that they had received information indicating that the HCUA was going to hold hearings in Chicago. Chicago also requested the Bureau, through liaison, to determine the date of these hearings. Above letter answers Chicago's inquiry.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____



61 MAR 13 1967

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC-25

EX-106

MAR 3 11 25 AM '67

MAR 6 1967

100-44-2-1-212

F B I

Date: 3/10/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL (RM)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

IS - C

ReATairtel 3/2/67 captioned, "COMINFIL OF SCLC,
IS - C".Re airtel refers to an SCLC meeting expected
to be held 3/8-9/67 in Atlanta for the purpose of
re-evaluating SCLC activities.On 3/7/67 [] advised the dates of the
aforementioned meeting had been changed to []On the evening of 3/9/67 brief contact was had
with []

[]

3- Bureau (RM) 1cc 424 44 D REC-74
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Atlanta

(1 - 100-6670)

(1 - [])

AGS:bjh

(7)

MAR 13 1967

INT. SEC.

Approved: _____

6 2 MAR 17 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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AT 100-6670

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] full details
secured and appropriate communication submitted.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS
SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE
CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION
AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE
[REDACTED]

2/17/67

A I R T E L

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (157-1686)(C)
SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RM

Re Chicago airtel and LHM dated 1/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are thirteen (13) copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above. One copy is for their file 100-332067 and one for their CIRM file 100-442529.

One copy of the enclosed LHM is being furnished to the U.S. Secret Service and the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois; and to Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

The first source referred to in the LHM is [redacted] The second source is [redacted] (fals). The third confidential source is [redacted] The fourth confidential source is [redacted]

No additional investigation is being conducted in this matter, however, contact will be maintained with established sources in the Chicago area and if pertinent information is developed regarding captioned matter, this case will be re-opened and the Bureau advised.

- ⑤ - Bureau (Encls. 13)
(1 - 100-332067)
(1 - 100-442529)
4 - Chicago
(1 - 157-413)
(1 - 157-873)
(1 - 100-41324)

FHA:rr
(9)

59 MAR 1 1967

ENCLOSURE

NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 2 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-1686-4096

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chicago 157-1686 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Chicago, Illinois
February 17 1967

COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Chicago communication dated January 9, 1967.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that he had obtained a copy of a piece of literature which had been maintained in the Congress of Racial Equality Office at 4043-45 South Prairie Street, Chicago, Illinois, which literature furnished information regarding a committee to save Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's seat in the Congress of the United States.

The following is information set forth in a piece of literature entitled "The Citizens Committee To Save Powell":

"This committee was established by A. Phillip Randolph in an attempt to move black men to action on the serious case that confronts Adam Clayton Powell, a Congressional leader who hails from Harlem, where he received 74% of the votes that sent him to Congress.

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ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Re: COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

"Chapters of this committee have sprung up in all major cities. The CITIZENS COMMITTEE TO SAVE POWELL in Chicago was organized by the Reverend James A. Williams, pastor of the Mount Olive Missionary Baptist Church, 5512 S. Lafayette Avenue. Mr. Williams had the insight to invite militant civil rights groups to join him in this fight. Organizations that come out in support of Rev. Williams are: CHICAGO CHAPTER OF CORE (Robert Lucas, Chairman); ACT (L. Landry, Chairman & Douglas Andrews, West Side Chairman of ACT); AFRO-AMERICAN STUDENT ASSOCIATION (James Harvey, Chairman).... A tribute to Rev. Williams who is, himself, an aspirant for political office in Chicago (20th WARD Aldermanic candidates)."

This same source advised on February 10, 1967, that a meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality would be held on February 11, 1967, at which time Congressman Powell's position would be discussed and also ways to help Powell would be discussed. This same source advised on February 13, 1967, that at the meeting of February 11, 1967, no mention was made of Congressman Powell and that there are no future plans at the present time to assist Congressman Powell.

This same source and also confidential sources two, three, and four, all of whom have furnished reliable information in the past have advised on numerous occasions in January and February, 1967, that the efforts to help Congressman Powell in Chicago received very little support and at the present time there are no plans to demonstrate or to assist Congressman Powell in any way.

A copy of this communication is being furnished to the United States Attorney's Office, Chicago, Illinois; United States Secret Service, Chicago; and Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois.

FBI

Date: March 1, 1967

Transmit the following in

~~SECRET~~ (U)

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: AT)

1-19-89
Classified by 3042 PWT/82
Declassify on: OADR
8-6611 Garrow/King/Levison 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3-14-90 (A72 EEP/82)

ON 10,513 Appeal 82-6611 (4/20/90) 087,063
11-21-91 812/141 9803 RDD/1875/062 83-1719
7-10-92

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM containing information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, and from "The New York Times." Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office and one for the information of the Los Angeles Office.

[NY 694-S*] (S) (U) was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" (U) because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof. It is also so classified because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

- 112
- (4) - Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 - 2 - Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (Info.) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (43)
 - 1 - New York
- 100-44-527

NOT RECORDED
100 MAR 8 1967

(U) MK:mpm
(12)

Approved

Sent

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Per

Special Agent in Charge

MAR 15 1967

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

~~SECRET~~

(U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.New York, New York
March 1, 1967CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 3-14-90 6972 EEP/82

CN 80, 513 Appeal 82 - 0611

11/21/91 12/11/91 CN 87, 063

9803 RDD/DMS/dlc

831719

710-92

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on February 27, 1967, that he had learned that Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and Stanley Levison were in contact on that date. Their principal purpose in conferring was to talk about a speech King had made in Beverly Hills, California on Saturday, February 25, 1967, during which time he urged the withdrawal of American troops from Vietnam.

Levison, in apprising King that his speech received front page coverage in Sunday's issue of "The New York Times", felt that no longer could it be said by the American people that King did not have the right to speak on Vietnam. In fact, according to Levison, King's appearance on a panel with four United States Senators, was the proper place for him to express his anti-war sentiments. Furthermore, he felt that King's voice was much more influential when in the company of such prominent people as the four Senators.

1-19-89

Classified by 3042 PWT/82

Declassify on: OADR

82-0611 6972 EEP/82

Levison 83-1719

The article which Levison had in mind, appeared in the Sunday, February 26, 1967, issue of "The New York Times", page one, and was captioned "Dr. King Advocates Quitting Vietnam." In elaborating, the article reported that Dr. Martin Luther King joined four United States Senators in a conference in Beverly Hills, California, on Saturday, February 25, 1967. The conference, according to the article, was entitled "National

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declassification.~~

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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

~~SECRET~~(U)

Re: Martin Luther King, Jr
Security Matter - C

Priority No. 1; Redirecting American Power", was conducted by "The Nation" Magazine, with headquarters in New York. An audience of over 1,5000 persons attended the all-day meeting at the Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Dr. King, the article reported, in the main speech of the day, contended that the United States' failure to submit its case against the North Vietnamese to the United Nations Security Council had "undermined the purpose of the U.N., caused its effectiveness to atrophy, and placed our nation in the position of being morally and politically isolated."

The United States' activities in Vietnam, King said, amounted to "supporting a new form of colonialism covered up by certain niceties of complexity."

In continuing his contention that the United States should get out of Vietnam, the paper reported King as having said: "The promises of the Great Society have been shot down on the battlefield of Vietnam.

"The pursuit of this widened war has narrowed domestic welfare programs, making the poor, white and Negro, bear the heaviest burdens both at the front and at home. The recently revealed \$10-billion mis-estimate of the war budget alone is more than five times the amount committed to the anti-poverty programs. The security we profess to see in foreign adventures we will lose in our decaying cities."

King observed that "we" are willing to make the Negro 100 per cent of a citizen in warfare, but reduce him to 50 per cent of a citizen on American soil.

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Re: Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

In concluding his remarks, King is reported to have commented that "we" are presently moving down a dead-end road that could lead to national disaster. "It", King said, "is time for all people of conscience to call upon America to return to her true home of brotherhood and peaceful pursuits. Those of us who love peace must organize as effectively as the war hawks."

The Country, according to King, still has a choice: "nonviolent coexistence or violent co-annihilation."

The paper article identified the four Senators who took part in the conference as Eugene J. Mc Carthy of Minnesota, George Mc Govern of South Dakota, Ernest Gruening of Alaska and Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon.

In continuing their conference, Levison and King then discussed King's newest book which Levison is helping write. In regard to the chapter dealing with what Levison described as "broaching" the question of admitting Red China to the United Nations, Levison agreed on a statement which King made to the effect that people should not be called Communists because they advocate the admission of Red China. He told King that he should also comment that spending more money on war than on social uplifting was causing the United States to approach spiritual death.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~(U)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATIONIn Reply, Please Refer to
File No.San Francisco, California
March 13, 1967~~CONFIDENTIAL~~CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

The "Sun Reporter," a Negro newspaper published by Dr. CARLTON B. GOODLETT in the Fillmore Section of San Francisco, a predominately Negro community, carried a news story and editorial in the issue of the paper of February 25, 1967, of a three-day Negro Leadership Conference. It was reported that penetrating insight, broad views and spirited debate characterized the weekend California Negro Leadership Conference on economic survival in an automated society; the conference was called a landmark for a more bold and realistic approach to the solution of problems confronting minorities and industry in vital areas of employment. On the level of interracial understanding, it was reported that the conference was an example of the most candid expressions.

It was stated that the conference was all the more notable because for the first time California Negro leaders convened to examine, confront, and re-define the right to work question. It was reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, described as a bold civil rights leader who organized the great Washington march in 1963, flew in from New York to make a ringing, passionate defense of the closed union shop, against open-shop advocate REED LARSON, knowledgeable Executive Vice-President of the National Right to Work Committee. At the conference LARSON charged that compulsory unionism is a major obstacle to full employment opportunities, and that it is often unfair to the individual worker, and that one of its strongest undemocratic elements is that union officers have seized arbitrary power and are generally immune to discipline or discharge from office by the rank and file.

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803RDD/KFA
ON 7/29/93 #296747~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

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7-2129
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

On the other hand, it was reported, RUSTIN emphasized organized labor's record of aiding minorities in overcoming racial barriers to employment, but admitted there is discrimination in a minority segment of the labor movement. He stated that this is the core of the Negro problem and he charged that this segment includes the craft unions of skilled labor where minorities are shut out by cold bias. He charged that in all the craft unions throughout the country, only two per cent of its membership are Negroes and other minorities. RUSTIN stated that the remedy is that the Negro people must make their movement come to represent the majority will of the American people. In making this statement RUSTIN did not define the "majority will," but GOODLETT in reporting the speech assumed that he believes that it strongly favors equality of opportunity and justice for all.

It was concluded by those present that there is evidence to support the belief that such is not the case, locally or nationally. To back up this view the conference cited the fact that California voters in 1946 defeated a fair employment practices referendum and years later voted for discrimination in housing. Opposition to fair employment practices and open housing is still active in California, it was declared.

There was a discussion of the 1963 sit-ins at Auto Row in San Francisco and the demonstrations at the Sheraton Palace Hotel for increased employment of Negroes, and that the gains made as a result of these demonstrations were almost lost in recent months when labor tried to "renege" on agreements entered into as a result of these demonstrations. It was charged that the "last straw" was the coming into power of a conservative state administration at the recent California elections. The conference was convinced that biased craft unions, where higher earnings are guaranteed, continue to remain adamant against accepting minorities in the unions, but these minorities have the right to work, which leads inevitably to a re-examination of the right to work question.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

There was a weighty discussion of the problems of youth, especially Negro youth, in not being able to obtain gainful employment. It was charged that bureaucracy in local and state government prevents the "taming of industrial giants," many of them blinded to the demands of economic justice, which blindness keeps the Negro at the bottom of the socio-economic scale.

However, it was recognized that the conference made possible a dialogue between Negro leaders and several officials of state and federal agencies which deal with the problems of minority employment and apprenticeship training programs. It was resolved that there must be a complete, common-sense change in philosophy, and government and private industry must re-think every element of the citizen's right to an income.

It was concluded that during the three-day conference it became obvious that there is a stern necessity for Negro leadership to hold a dialogue with the majority, and that a special meeting should be called soon for this specific purpose and insure more tangible results. The dominant theme from the conference was declared to be the need for unity among Negro leaders without which no effective progress is possible, and that tolerance, objective understanding and unity must run rampant among the Negro people to accomplish their purposes.

A source advised on January 15, 1947, that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section of the Communist Party (CP) of San Francisco. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

San Francisco, California
March 13, 1967

Title CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
 SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA
 FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except those listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

4 *

FBI

Date: 3/8/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE
TO PROTEST REFUSAL OF US
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D.C. TO SEAT
REPRESENTATIVE ADAM CLAYTON
POWELL, NEW YORK CITY, NEW
YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED
STRIKE COMMITTEE, DETROIT,
MICHIGAN, 2/13/67
RM

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 15 1967

Re Detroit airtel with LHM to Bureau, 2/14/67,
copies of which were designated to offices listed below.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM
concerning captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2 and Secret
Service, both Detroit. One copy of LHM being furnished USA,
Detroit.

The Detroit PD and MSP are aware of the contents of
this LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:

5 - Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
4 - Detroit (2 - 157-1496)
(1 - 157-706) (POSSIBLE
RACIAL VIOLENCE)

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature] Special Agent in Charge

Sent

TPD/kyh
(20)

Per

67 MAR 20 1967

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b7E
OF

DE 157-1496

Source number one is [redacted] Source number two
is [redacted]. Source number three is [redacted]

b7D

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information furnished by source number one could conceivably result in the identification of an informant of continuing value and thereby adversely effect the security of the nation.

All offices receiving copies of this communication note information relative to proposed nationwide boycott on 3/23/67.

Bureau will be kept advised of pertinent developments.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan

March 8, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest
Refusal of United States House of
Representatives, Washington, D.C. to
Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell,
New York City, New York, Sponsored by
the United Strike Committee, Detroit,
Michigan, February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum
dated February 14, 1967 captioned as above.

It is to be noted that referenced Detroit letterhead
memorandum contained information relative to a proposed nation-
wide economic boycott scheduled to be held on the day before
Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the United States.
Further, that this boycott would be aimed at keeping children
out of school and the banning of business establishments on
March 23, 1967.

All sources hereinafter referred to have furnished
reliable information in the past.

On March 8, 1967 source number one advised that on
March 7, 1967 a mass rally co-sponsored by the United Strike
Committee and the Inner City Organizing Committee was held at
the Central United Church of Christ, 7625 Linwood Avenue, Detroit,
Michigan. The purpose of this rally was to discuss the pro-
posed nationwide economic boycott throughout the United States
on March 23, 1967 in protest of the refusal of the United States
House of Representatives to seat Congressman Adam Clayton
Powell of New York City, New York.

Approximately 200 individuals, the majority of whom
were Negroes, were in attendance at this rally. The rally
commenced at 8:00 PM and was concluded at approximately 11:00 PM.

There were a number of speakers at this affair, all
of whom urged those in attendance to support this nationwide

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) A L

economic boycott on March 23, 1967 by keeping their children home from school and not frequenting places of business on this date.

The two principal speakers at this affair were Reverend Albert E. Cleage, Jr., the organizer of the Inner-City Organizing Committee, and attorney Milton Henry.

Reverend Cleage during his speech urged those in attendance to wholeheartedly support the proposed boycott and indicated that he personally believed that the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the Urban League organizations were dominated and controlled by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

According to source number one, attorney Milton Henry spoke and also requested those in attendance to support this proposed nationwide economic boycott on March 23, 1967 and further indicated during his speech that the United States was a racist, violent and hateful country. He indicated that he wished to build a nation apart from the United States and advocated the formation of a Mau Mau type organization in this connection.

Source number one advised that a collection was taken up at this rally and approximately \$106.00 was raised to be utilized in connection with the proposed nationwide economic boycott on March 23, 1967.

Source number two advised during May, 1964 that on May 22, 1964 Milton Henry spoke at a meeting of the Friday Night Socialist Forum (FNSF) held at 3737 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan. Henry spoke on the topic "Proportioned Underground Warfare". Henry during his speech advocated the formation of a Negro underground apparatus capable of performing acts of sabotage, destruction of government property and actual killing in order to secure full Negro rights.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U) A L

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

A characterization of the FNSF is contained in the appendix attached hereto.

Source number three advised on February 27, 1964 that Reverend Albert B. Cleage, Jr. is State Chairman of the Michigan Committee for a Freedom Now Party which is an adjunct of the National Committee for a Freedom Now Party.

The "New York Times", August 24, 1963 edition, carried an article entitled "An All-Negro Party For 1964 is Formed". The article indicated that a national all-Negro political party was being organized. It hoped to run its own slate in the congressional and local elections in 1964. A tentative National Committee had opened offices at 81 East 125th Street, New York City under the acting chairmanship of Conrad J. Lynn, a Negro lawyer who specializes in civil rights cases.

A leaflet entitled "A Call for a Freedom Now Party" was publically circulated in the summer of 1963 and called for the formation of a Freedom Now Party with an all-black slate and a platform for liberation.

The May 8, 1963 edition of "The Journal News", a newspaper published daily in Nyack, New York, contained an article which reveals that Conrad J. Lynn stated at a hearing of the House on Un-American Activities on May 6, 1963 that he had been a member of the Young Communist League from 1928 to 1931 and had been a member of the Communist Party from 1934 to 1937. Lynn said he left the Communist Party because he had been expelled after a trial because of his stand during the Trinidad oil workers strike of February, 1937, which he said went against the Party line.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal of United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. to Seat Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan, February 13, 1967

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~C O N F I D E N T I A L~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/13/67

FROM : SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902) - P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

IS - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/29/93 BY 9803 RDD/KFA

EJN

*03/10/67
H. W. Ford
D. Donald*

Re Bureau 0-1, 2/28/67, and Los Angeles LHM 3/6/67,
entitled, "CALIFORNIA NEGRO LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, SAN
FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, FEBRUARY 17-19, 1967."

Enclosed for the Bureau are ten (10) copies of
LHM concerning this conference.

Copies of LHM are being made available to local
intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and
the United States Attorney, San Francisco.

Source used to document Dr. CARLTON B. GOODLETT
is

b7D

LHM is classified confidential because information
reported therein in documentation of GOODLETT could reasonably
result in the identification of a confidential informant of
continuing value and compromise future effectiveness thereof.

2d

E
ENCLOSURE

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 10 (RM))
- 2 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)
- (1 - 157-243) (RM, SF)

LHJ/jr
(6)

100 922 941

Photo Sec

CC TO:	<i>Sec</i>
REQ. REC'D	<i>9-8-71</i>
APR 13 1971	
ANS.	<i>JSB</i>
EXT.	<i>JS</i>

Feed Larson
100-442529-2129

REC-43

3 MAR 15 1967

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, ~~SEC. SER.~~

~~DEPT:~~ ISD, CRD, RAO

DATE FORW: *3/21/67*

HOW FORW: *RS*

BY: *DMW/dkt*

70 MAR 23 1967

INT. SEC.

FBI

Date: 3/15/67

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AIRMAIL ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
(Priority) HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Classified by 6972 CEP/ONS
Declassify on: OADR 3/27/90
CARROW (LEVISON) 83-1719

Re Atlanta airtel and LHM 3/15/67 captioned "COMINFIL
OF SCLC, IS - C".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, for New York three, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [NY 694-SH]

[redacted] advised the statement attributed in the
enclosed LHM to [redacted]

Re Atlanta airtel indicates the name of [redacted]

Atlanta airtel and LHM 6/21/66 captioned, "CIRM" sets
forth information from [redacted] on 6/15/66 reflecting that on
[redacted]

ENCLOSURE

REC 49

100-442529-2131

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 3) (RM)
- 3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW YOUNG)

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

10 MAR 16 1967

59 MAR 24 1967

Special Agent in Charge

~~SECRET~~ (U)

KCAT+LHM 90000

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3/15/81

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.
THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED
BECAUSE THIS SOURCE []

b7D

[] ~~RU~~
The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ It is felt
this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize
the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information
of this nature ~~RU~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 15, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 13, 1967, a confidential source advised

that

b7D

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINAL

BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 11-21-91 3/21/91 9803 RDD/dms/vlw

CN 87,063 83-1719 7-10-92

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outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 3p-8 [signature]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 9/12/87 7/30/82

Classified by 6972 EEP/dms
Declassify on: OADR 9/27/90
GARROW/LEWIS
83-1719

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n209 DEC 31 1970

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~~SECRET~~
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

100-442527-2134

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 15, 1967

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Letterhead Memorandum at Atlanta, Georgia
 dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 3/14/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 5180 KCB/ci
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3-14-87~~

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)
FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (100-35356)
SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY MLC
DATE 2/5/80

Enclosed for the Bureau are 15 copies and
for Atlanta two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM)
which sets forth information concerning the above
captioned individual.

Source utilized in the preparation of the LHM
is [REDACTED] u

This LHM has been classified "~~Confidential~~"
because information furnished by [REDACTED] could
reasonably result in the identification of this
confidential informant and if identified could
compromise future effectiveness thereof. u

- ⑦ - Bureau (Encls. 15) (RM)
1 - 100-440423 (RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY)
1 - 100-438794 (COMINFIL - SCLC)
① - 100-442529 (CIRM)
1 - 100-3-72 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)
2 - Atlanta (Encls. 2) (RM) 100-442529-
1 - 100-5586 (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1 - 100-5718 (COMINFIL - SCLC)
7 - Chicago
1 - A [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED] (COMINFIL - SCLC)
1 - 100-40703 (COMINFIL - CCCO)
1 - 157-347 (RICHARD CLAXTON GREGORY)
1 - 100-41324 (CIRM)
1 - 100-17977 (CP - POLITICAL ACTIVITIES)

ELS:mes
(16)

NOT RECORDED
203 MAR 21 1967

CARBON COPY

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Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

55 MAR 23 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-106670-2850

ENCLOSURE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

March 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-35356

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY 5180 RBT/CI
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3-14-87~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 1678 RBT/CI
ON SEP 10 1985

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SECURITY MATTER - C

Garrow / SchC / King
82-0611

Source advised on March 10, 1967, that at a meeting of the Political Action Committee of the Communist Party (CP) of Illinois which was held in Chicago, Illinois, on March 8, 1967, a discussion was held concerning Martin Luther King, Jr. Source stated that during this discussion it was indicated that at the present time there was a move underway to set up a National Peace Ticket for the 1968 Presidential election on which Martin Luther King would run for President of the United States. Source added that it was further indicated at the aforementioned meeting that to formulate plans for this National Peace Ticket, top leaders in the Negro movement from various areas of the United States are reportedly gathering in one of the southern states to discuss King's possible candidacy on the National Peace Ticket. However, according to source no additional details were mentioned with respect to the aforementioned matter. *Ku*

Source further advised that it was further indicated at this CP of Illinois Political Action Committee meeting that elements of the right wing of the civil rights movement, not further described, are endeavoring at the present time to force Martin Luther King out of Chicago, Illinois, this summer. It was stated that it was believed that the Daley machine (Mayor Richard Daley) is behind this move inasmuch as Mayor Daley, supposedly,

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APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY *MLK*
DATE *2/5/80*

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

has been approached by several leaders of the Democratic National Convention Committee to locate a site for the 1968 Democratic National Convention and that these people, in effect, have given Mayor Daley some kind of message that if Chicago is to be another Watts (Los Angeles, California, 1965 Watts riot) they would not consider holding the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Therefore, according to source, pressure is being exerted on Mayor Daley to see that this will not be the case. *KU*

According to source, it was also indicated at this meeting that it was believed that President Lyndon Johnson is making his influence felt in pressuring Martin Luther King to stay out of Chicago because of King's connection with the National Peace Ticket. Source added that it was opined by several of those present at this meeting that exponents of the move to expel King from Chicago are offering King a five state "bread-basket campaign" as an enticement to leave Chicago. However, according to source, it was stated that King is not expected to accept this offer. *KU*

Source also stated that it was commented at this Political Action Committee meeting that the civil rights movement, particularly the Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCCO) and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) are becoming convinced that the only way to effectively influence the political climate of Chicago is to organize along ward lines. It was added that King has been heard to state that he will tend to seek support in the future from the left element rather than, as in the past, be guided or influenced in policy making decisions from the right element. *KU*

Source stated that in addition to the discussion surrounding Martin Luther King, a discussion was also held at this Political Action Committee meeting concerning the forthcoming Mayoral election in Chicago. In this respect a discussion was held concerning the CP. giving full support to Dick Gregory's independent write-in campaign for the office of Mayor in Chicago. According to source there was some question as to how the Party could effect this support, however, it was agreed by those present that the Party should issue a statement in support of Gregory's campaign. Source added that a subcommittee

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was set up consisting of four members to draw up a statement which would reflect CP support for Gregory's Mayoral campaign. Xu

The source added that it was also considered at this meeting that the Party should try to inform Gregory to come up with some real issues in this campaign and that he, Gregory, should propose a definite program which would be attractive to the voters of Chicago. Xu

The source has furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2130 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

F B I

Date: 3/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by *SP6 BJA/90*
Declassify on: OADR

comb # 80 513 10-25-84

Re New York airtel and LHM captioned, "COMINFIL OF
SCLC, IS - C", dated 3/9/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, for New York three, and for WFO one, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are
NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of
SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLS; IS - C" (S) (U)

[redacted] advised [redacted]

[redacted] KING furnished no further
details than set forth in the enclosed LHM.

It is believed the [redacted]

[redacted] as set forth on page three of re New York LHM.

ENCLOSURE

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 1- WFO (100-44173) (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 1- Atlanta
 - (1 - 100-6670)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.) (U)
 - (1 - 100-5718)

REC-41

MAR 17 1967

MAR 24 1967

AGS:bjh

Approved: (11)

Sent

M

Per

b6
b7C
b7D

b3
b7D
b7E

AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Atlanta, Georgia
March 16, 1967

Classified by *SP6 BJA/gce*
Declassify on: OAS 102584
80 513

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 13, 1967, a confidential source advised
that during the [redacted]

b7D

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 - 2132



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 16, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency, it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 3/20/67

FROM : SAC, San Juan (100-6702)(P*)

a/Ram

OCIRM

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

[Handwritten signature]

Re San Juan letter to Bureau dated 10/10/66.

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 8/1/67.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 2 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - San Juan
- FEG/enm
(5)

[Handwritten mark]

EX-102

REC 54 100-442529-2133

15 MAR 22 1967

INT. SEC.



5010-108

170
51 MAR 29 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *NW*
10/10 SAC, BUFFALO (100-18520)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

DATE: 3/22/67

Remylet 1/31/67.

Informants and sources at Buffalo have reported no information, since relet was submitted, indicating Communist Party activity in captioned matter with regard either to Strategy, Tactics or Penetration and Influence in Racial Organizations in the Buffalo area.

In view of this, no report will be submitted by Buffalo, UACB. Buffalo will continue to give attention to this matter and will submit appropriate communication to reach Bureau by 7/1/67.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (Info)(RM)
- 1 - Buffalo

KPG:RMM
(4)

REC 27

EX-103

100-442529-2134

3 MAR 23 1967

MAR 23 11 45 AM '67

DEF-SEC



10 170
MAR 29 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ (U) Date: 3/27/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

9/27/90
Created by 1972 EEP/DMS/82
Dated by CDR Garrod/Levison
83-1719
Disposal

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, for Detroit one, and for New York four, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] (X) U

b6
b7C
b7D

Sources used to characterize RANDOLPH BLACKWELL are
[redacted] and [redacted] Sources used to characterize HARRY
WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in
report of SA [redacted] 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C".
Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is [redacted] (X) U

Source furnished the information referred to in
the enclosed LHM on 3/21/67 and advised [redacted]

REC 20

On this occasion [redacted]

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
1- Detroit (Enc. 1) (RM)
4- New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
7- Atlanta (1 - 100-6670)
(1 - 100-5718)
(1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted])
(1 - [redacted]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)
(1 - [redacted]) (ROBERT GREEN)
(1 - 157-698) (RANDOLPH BLACKWELL)

AGENCY: ACST, ONI, OSI, [redacted]
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO, IRS
DATE FORW: 3/29/67
HOW FORW: 10/13
BY: DMU/dkf

MAR 28 1967

56 APR 1 01967

AGS:bjh
(15)

Approved: [signature]

Sent

~~SECRET~~ (U)

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
1. C.M. 1. 2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3/22/87
M Per [signature]

b6
b7C
b3
b7D
b7E

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING CLASSIFICATION AND RESTRICTION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~
because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)
It is felt this classification is necessary in order
not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant
in furnishing information of this nature. (X)u

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On March 21, 1967, a confidential source advised

b7D

Classified by ~~U16201~~

Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Levizon 83-1719

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 12/11/91 9803 RDD/2
CN87, 063 Appeal 83-1719 (8/19/92)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
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~~SECRET~~ (U)
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~
~~EXTENDED BY~~ 3p-8 Bk/bce
~~REASON FOR EXTENSION~~
~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~ 2/27/87
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~ 7/30/82

100-442529 2135

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~ (U)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL

On February 26, 1953, a confidential source advised RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia. (X) U

A confidential source advised that RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FBI

Date: 3/24/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (157-6836)

Agency G-2, ONI, OSI, CRD, CRIM

FROM: SAC, DETROIT (157-1496)

Date Forw. MAR 28 1967

NATIONWIDE GENERAL STRIKE TO PROTEST
REFUSAL OF U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D.C., TO SEAT REPRESENTATIVE
ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, NEW YORK CITY,
NEW YORK, SPONSORED BY THE UNITED STRIKE
COMMITTEE, DETROIT, MICHIGAN, 2/13/67
RM

How Forw. RS

By ABK/BR 6 det
1- RACIAL UNIT

Re Detroit airtel with LHM to the Bureau, dated 3/8/67, and
Detroit teletype to Bureau, dated 3/23/67, concerning captioned
matter.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 13 copies of a LHM concerning
captioned matter.

Two copies of LHM being furnished G-2 and Secret Service, both
Detroit. One copy of LHM being furnished USA, Detroit.

- 5/- Bureau (Enc. 13) (RM)
(2 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Atlanta (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Buffalo (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cincinnati (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Cleveland (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Los Angeles (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Newark (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Philadelphia (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
1 - Washington Field (Enc. 1) (RM) (Info)
6 - Detroit
2 - 157-1496
1 - 157-706 (POSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE)

100-441252-
NOT RECORDED
47 MAR 29 1967

- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (RM)
(Info)

ENCLOSURE

TPD/pjb
(22)

MAR 27 1967
b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: 3 Special Agent in Charge
69 APR 5 1967

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-6836-10

DE 157-1496

The Detroit PD and MSP are aware of the contents of this LHM.

The sources referred to in the LHM are as follows:



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b7D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
March 24, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal
of U. S. House of Representatives, Washington,
D. C., to Seat Representative Adam Clayton
Powell, New York City, New York, Sponsored by
the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan,
February 13, 1967

Reference is made to Detroit letterhead memorandum,
dated March 8, 1967, captioned as above.

It is to be noted that referenced Detroit
letterhead memorandum contained information relative to a
proposed nationwide economic boycott to be held on the
day before Good Friday, March 23, 1967, throughout the
United States. In addition to the economic boycott, it
was indicated that children would boycott educational
institutions on this date also.

On March 23, 1967, sources of the Detroit Office,
who have furnished reliable information in the past,
furnished the following information relative to this
matter:

Local Detroit educational institutions experienced
no excessive absenteeism either among student or teaching
personnel on this date. The elementary grade and junior
high school students did not have classes on this date
inasmuch as conferences had been scheduled on this date
between teachers and the parents of the students in the
Detroit public schools.

There was no indication from local merchants
in the downtown Detroit area that they experienced any
noticeable reduction in patronage on this date. These
individuals indicated that generally the day before
Good Friday is usually not as busy due to the fact that
many religious institutions hold services on this date.

The majority of the Negro community of
Detroit expressed very little interest in this economic
boycott and this matter received little attention in the
Detroit Negro community. Many responsible Negro leaders

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

Re: Nationwide General Strike to Protest Refusal
of U. S. House of Representatives, Washington,
D. C., to Seat Representative Adam Clayton
Powell, New York City, New York. Sponsored by
the United Strike Committee, Detroit, Michigan,
February 13, 1967

came out publicly against the boycott and urged other
members of the Negro community to refrain from any
participation or support.

This document contains neither recommendations
nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.
It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not
to be distributed outside your agency.

Date 3/16/67

Via: AIRTEL

Priority: REGISTERED MAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY
 ORGANIZATION
 IS - C
 (CINAL)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau and New York, 3/6/67;
 Bureau airtel to Baltimore, 3/8/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 21
 copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) captioned "COMMUNIST
 PARTY, USA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS, NEW YORK,
 NEW YORK, MARCH 10-13, 1967." Copies of the LHM are being
 forwarded with this airtel to New York and other interested
 offices.

- 13 - Bureau (Enc. 21) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 (1 - 100-44252) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-3-81) (International Relations)
 (1 - 100-3-72) (Political Activities)
 (1 - 100-3-89) (Strategy in Industry)
 (1 - 100-3-76) (Youth)
 (1 - 100-3-88) (Factionalism)
 (1 - 100-) (Publishers New Press)
 (1 - 100-3-91) (National Groups)
 (1 - 100-441164) (WEB DuBois Clubs)
 (1 - 100-422089) (CINAL)
 9 - New York (Enc. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 (1 - 100-153735) (CIRM)
 (1 - 100-) (International Relations)
 (1 - 100-) (Political Activities)
 (1 - 100-) (Strategy in Industry)
 (1 - 100-) (Youth)
 (1 - 100-) (Factionalism)
 (1 - 100-) (Publishers New Press)
 (1 - 100-) (National Groups)
 2 - San Francisco (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 2 - Portland (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 2 - Los Angeles (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 2 - Cleveland (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 2 - San Antonio (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIRMAIL)
 3 - Baltimore (1 - 100-19876) (CINAL)

RCN:cls
 (37)

ENCLOSURE

1150

100-3-69

100-44252-1

165 MAR 22 1967

170

BA 100-12464

The source used in the LHM is [REDACTED]

b7D

The LHM is classified "~~confidential~~" because the informant who furnished the information is a continuing source of great value in Communist Party matters.

The LHM is being shown as having [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 16, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

A confidential source advised in part on March 14 and 15, 1967 that Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Board Meetings took place March 10-13, 1967 at the Biltmore Hotel, 43rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

The following were present at the first session which began at 10:15 a.m. on March 10, 1967:

Ralph Nelson	Jacob Green
Dorothy Healey	Irving Potash
Jim West	Anton Krchmarek
Arnold Johnson	Jim Tormey
Claude Lightfoot	William Patterson
Gus Hall	Henry Winston
James Jackson	Rosco Proctor
Mickey Lima	Tim Wheeler
Betty Gannett	Tom Dennis
John W. Stanford	Danny Rubin
Hyman Lumer	Elsie Dickerson
Carl Winter	Ed Teixera
Helen Winter	Gil Green
George Meyers	Jack Kling

Two or three other persons were present whose identities were not known.

GROUP 1 (U)
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Si Gerson and Louis Weinstock did not attend the first session but did attend all other sessions.

Henry Winston, National Chairman, CP, USA, opened the meeting by introducing Danny Rubin, the National Organizational Director.

Rubin stated that the agenda for the sessions would be as follows:

A report by Arnold Johnson on the political scene;

A report by James Jackson on international communism;

A report by himself on the organizational structure of the CP, USA.

Rubin said that this would be the agenda for March 10, 1967.

Rubin then stated that on March 11, 1967 there would be a report by George Meyers, Chairman of the CP Trade Union Commission, on labor matters; and a report by Carl Winter on The Worker. The Worker is an east coast communist newspaper.

Rubin stated that on March 12, 1967 Tim Wheeler would report on communist youth.

Rubin stated that during the course of the sessions there would be a determination on the new Secretariat. Rubin said that the Leadership Committee, consisting of Gus Hall, Helen Winter, Ed Teixeira, Henry Winston, and Jack Kling, would determine who was to be on the Secretariat.

Jack Kling then took over as Chairman for the day.

Arnold Johnson then gave an account of political activities in the United States going back to 1964. He

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

reviewed the history of the civil rights movements and emphasized that the CP had to play a role in the upgrading of the Negro.

Johnson stated that the main task of the CP in the upcoming elections of 1968 was to penetrate all political parties wherever they might be. He urged comrades to actively engage in Democratic and Republican Party movements, in Negro political movements, and in trade union and various working class movements of a political nature. Johnson stated that the main aim of the comrade in politics was to follow whatever candidate moved closest to the CP line.

At the end of his talk, Johnson said that they should not forget to run CP candidates for political office whenever and wherever possible.

James Jackson then talked about the international communist movement since World War II. He said that communism had expanded greatly in Asia and in Latin and South America. He particularly praised the communist movement in Chile.

Jackson then severely criticized Mao Tse Tung, the leader of Red China, for his actions in setting up the Red Guards. Jackson said that the actions of the Red Chinese under the leadership of Mao Tse Tung was severely crippling the socialist movement all over the world.

Rubin then stated that the reports of Arnold Johnson and James Jackson were intended to be merely informative and would not be discussed by the group.

Rubin then talked about the organizational structure of the CP, USA. He said that the Party had failed on a national scale. He criticized CP clubs for not functioning properly. He pointed out that recruiting of new CP members was slow and uncertain and stated that the average CP district was not participating in community activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Rubin stated that some districts were so poorly run that the average CP member was not receiving any information from the leadership and was not holding meetings regularly or on time.

Rubin said that the National Headquarters of the CP had in some instances sent out directives to the districts and had received no answers or signs of activity from certain areas.

Rubin stated that the CP had to be built, had to be active in the every day struggle for peace and civil rights as well as trade union matters, and had to seek out persons to bring into the Party.

The rest of the first session was spent in discussion with everyone in agreement that Rubin's criticism was justified. The general opinion was that recruiting of new members was the major problem.

The first session was over at about 5:00 p.m.

The second session was begun at about 9:45 a.m. on March 11, 1967. Henry Winston again presided.

Rubin announced that Elsie Dickerson would act as Chairman for the day.

George Meyers, Chairman of the CP Trade Union Commission, then talked at length about his travels throughout the United States on behalf of the CP, USA, and his contacts with labor leaders and rank and file members of various unions.

Meyers stated that as a result of these various contacts, it was his opinion that the average working man was interested in higher wages, better working conditions, and any movement that would restrict automation.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Meyers said that he felt that the comrades who were in trade unions should strive for a protest by their unions against the Vietnam War. He also felt that these comrades should work for Negro and white unity and, wherever possible, act in coalition with minority groups; such as, Mexican Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Negroes.

Meyers then requested that a national conference of trade union workers be held by the CP which would include comrades from all unions.

Meyers proposed that a labor secretary be set up in each CP district and a trade union commission be set up in each district.

Discussion on the report then followed. There was a lot of criticism of the report as being inaccurate and rambling. Many of those present felt that it was impossible to get the average rank and file union member to engage in any broad activity because their living conditions were too favorable at the present time.

Following the criticism, Gus Hall, who is the General Secretary, CP, USA, defended Meyers saying that he regarded the report as a close study of the American labor scene.

As a result of the discussion, it was decided that there would be a labor representative established for both the east and the west coasts and that a midwest trade union conference would be held in the near future.

Carl Winter then talked about The Worker. He said that although The Worker fund drive had gotten off to a good start it had recently bogged down and efforts should be made to get more money.

Winter then stated that it was his opinion that The Worker should once again resume daily publication and once a week issue a magazine. He said that he felt this could be

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

done by raising the sum of \$600,000 to \$700,000. He suggested that efforts be made to contact 1,000 persons and persuade each of them to donate \$1,000 to The Worker. Winter said that if this could be done, a daily paper could be established and a sufficient reserve set aside for emergencies.

There was little or no discussion on this report by Winter.

The second session ended at about 5:00 p.m.

During the evening of March 11, 1967, some members who were present at the National Executive Board Meetings attended a CP National Negro Commission meeting which was held at the home of William Patterson in Brooklyn, New York.

During the meeting, Claude Lightfoot read for about an hour from rough drafts of a book which he is writing and which concerns Negro history in the United States.

At the end of his talk Ted Bassett and William Patterson praised the reading as an accurate account of Negro history in the United States and a report that would be helpful to the Party in connection with the civil rights movement.

Of the fifteen to twenty other persons present, the majority criticized the report saying that it did not present a program of action which would appeal to the uneducated Negro in the ghetto.

It was decided that a subcommittee consisting of Blyden Jackson, Rasheed Storey, Alva Buxenbaum, and Claude Lightfoot would prepare a statement of action which would be helpful to the average Negro in his fight for civil rights and equal opportunity.

The third session of the National Executive Board meetings took place on March 12, 1967. In addition to those previously described as having been in attendance, there were six or seven additional young people. Among these young people

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

were Jarvis Tyner, Hugh Fowler, Franklin Alexander, and Mike Zagarell.

Henry Winston opened the meeting at about 9:30 a.m. Ed Teixeira was appointed as Chairman.

Tim Wheeler then talked about the youth movement. He said that there were sharp differences between the communist youth and the WEB DuBois Clubs (DCA). Wheeler said that the DCA was critical of Party programs, was too middle class, and was not interested in bringing into its organization representatives from the working class. Wheeler said that the DCA would participate in all types of demonstrations but would not necessarily follow the Party line.

Wheeler stated that the DCA had helped to build the CP by bringing into its organization young people who later became CP members. Wheeler said that these newly recruited CP members, however, rarely returned to help the DCA.

Hugh Fowler was then introduced as a national representative of the DCA.

Fowler said that Tim Wheeler's statements insofar as differences between the DCA and communist youth were accurate. He said that it was his opinion that the DCA had helped to build the CP by bringing young people into the DCA who eventually left it for the Party. Fowler said that this action was one way and that the CP, USA, and communist youth were not helping the DCA.

Fowler then stated that the national office of the DCA only had two members left and that by June he expected to be the only officer in the organization.

Fowler stated that a lot of persons who were in the DCA were not interested in Marxism as a political way of

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

life and were not even interested in attending Marxist classes.

Fowler concluded his talk by saying that the DCA was in trouble and needed a lot of help from the CP, USA, and communist youth in particular.

There was a recess at about 1:00 p.m. and most of those present went to Town Hall located on Broadway to celebrate the anniversary of The Worker. The affair was celebrated by a talk from Henry Winston.

The third session was resumed later on in the afternoon and discussion on youth continued until about 9:00 p.m. The only decision of value that was made was to have the CP, USA, get a letter out to all CP districts requesting that efforts be made to reconcile differences between communist youth and the DCA.

The fourth and final session of the National Executive Board Meetings got underway at about 9:40 a.m. on March 13, 1967 with Winston again presiding.

At the outset of the session, Winston stated that he could report two triumphs for the communists. He said that the latest reports from France indicated that the French CP had gained supporters. Winston also stated that he was happy to report that James Meredith had decided not to contest Adam Clayton Powell in the Congressional election in Powell's district.

George Meyers was then selected as Chairman for the day.

At the outset of the meeting, there was considerable discussion on Carl Winter's report made at an earlier session and his proposal for the issuance of a daily paper for The Worker. No decision was reached, and Gus Hall suggested that final decision be made at a later National Executive Board Meeting.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Gus Hall then announced that a new National Secretariat had been selected which would include Danny Rubin, Henry Winston, Gus Hall, James Jackson, Hyman Lumer, Arnold Johnson, George Meyers, Dorothy Healey, Carl Winter, Betty Gannett, and Helen Winter.

Hall then mentioned the name Mickey Lima, but it was not clear as to whether Lima was also considered to be a member of the Secretariat.

Hall then said that he was sorry to have to drop some people from the Secretariat. He said that the final decision as to who would be on the body would be up to the National Committee.

Gus Hall then talked about William Albertson. From the discussion that followed, it developed that Albertson was a former CP national leader who had been accused of acting as an informant for the police or the FBI and had been expelled from the Party.

Hall told the group that there had been a long and detailed investigation of the charges, and it appeared that Albertson was innocent. Hall said that it appeared as though a mistake had been made by the Party and should be rectified by bringing Albertson back into the CP.

Hall then stated that although Albertson could be brought back into the Party, he would have to answer charges in that he had published his expulsion from the CP after being specifically requested to keep it silent.

A heated discussion concerning Albertson then followed with some persons of the opinion that it was only fair to bring him back and others of the opinion that his return would cause many people who were not satisfied with the clearance of Albertson to leave the Party or reduce their activities.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 10-13, 1967

Gus Hall finally suggested that the discussion on Albertson be resumed at a later meeting.

Hall then summarized the four days and closed by saying that he felt that the discussions were of value and the reports of substantial worth.

The final session closed at about 3:20 p.m.

"THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS
NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT
AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED
OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Washington, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

March 16, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETINGS, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 10-13, 1967
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Communication captioned and dated as above

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7C

FBI

~~SECRET~~ (U) Date: 3/27/67Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Classified by 6926EE/pms/82
Declassify on: OADR Garrison/lerism
83-114ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISERe Atlanta airtel and LHM dated 3/27/67 captioned
as above referring to [REDACTED]Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, for Chicago two, and for New York five, of LHM.

Source referred to is [REDACTED] (X)u

Source used to characterize ALFRED DUCKETT is [REDACTED]

Source used to characterize CAROL HOOVER is NY 5019-S*.

Source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY-694-S* (S) Sources
used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous
source of WFO set out in report of SA [REDACTED] /19/50
at WFO re "NLS; IS - C" (X)u[REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED]
to [REDACTED] (X)u

- (3) Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
5- New York (Enc. 5) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
6- Atlanta

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO
DATE FORW: 3/29/67
HOW FORW: [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

(1 - 100-6670)

(1 - [REDACTED]) (M.L. KING, JR.)

(1 - 100-5718)

(1 - [REDACTED]) (ANDREW J. YOUNG)

(1 - [REDACTED]) (CAROL HOOVER)

AGS:bjh

(16)

REC-50

MAR 28 1967

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY [REDACTED]
REASON FOR EXTENSION [REDACTED]
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION [REDACTED]
Per [REDACTED]

b3
b7D
b7E
b6
b7C

57 APR 6 1967

Approved: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~ (U)
Sent [REDACTED]

CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 BY: 12110/91 9703K/DD/SK
6087, 013, 179, 83-179, 81/17/92

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~ (U)

b7D

Re airtel and LHM refers to [REDACTED]

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ (U) because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) (U). It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

9/27/90

Classified by

6972EE/PMS/8

Declassify on: OADR

Garrow/Levinson 83-1719

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On [redacted] a confidential source advised
he had [redacted]

b7D

CLASSIFIED AND

EXTENDED BY

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 11/20/91 12/11/91 9803RDD/8

CN 87,063 Appeal 87,063 (8/19/92)

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~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~

~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

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R209 DEC 31 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 2/36

~~SECRET~~(U)

~~ALFRED DUCKETT~~

C.A.
~~NIX~~

P.D. 7 Ly

On January 20, 1947, a confidential source advised that one ALFRED DUCKETT was a member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America (UNAVA). (X) u

The "Guide to Subversive Organization and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the UNAVA:

- "1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, USA, which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." (Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947).
- "2. Cited as a Communist front formed to provoke racial friction. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 116, April 23, 1956, P. 92.)"

~~SECRET~~(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 27, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE:

3-23-67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRM

Pages A1477-A1478. Congressman Fisher, (D) Texas, placed in the Record an address he delivered on March 18th before the annual meeting of the postmasters of the 21st Congressional District at San Angelo, Texas. The subject of the address was "Crime: America's No. 1 Domestic Problem." He cited statistics on the increase in crime and stated "J. Edgar Hoover says the increase in the number of enforcement officers has not kept pace with the population increase. He thinks that accounts for some of this. He has spoken of the rash of civil rights demonstrations, along with irresponsible leadership in that movement, as a major contributor. Mr. Fisher commented on crime and the race problem and demonstrations. He stated "And Mr. Hoover assures us that the Communists have joined in and encouraged these activities."

Original filed in: 66-1731-3000

REC 71

100-442529-2137

NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 31 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-22-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

MAR 6 1967

'D-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Date: 3/29/67

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY *SP1X BJA/bcc*
REASON FOR EXTENSION
DATE FOR REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION *3/29/82*

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by *1072CEP/DMS/8/82*
Declassify on: OADR
Garraw/Levison 83-1719

ReATairtel and LHM 3/14/67 captioned as above and
Chicago airtel to Atlanta 3/23/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies, for Chicago two, and for New York three, of LHM.

The first confidential source referred to in
enclosed LHM is [redacted] and the second source is [redacted]

b7D

Re Chicago airtel furnished a photograph of
CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES and RALPH LESLIE HELSTEIN, both officials
of UPFAW, AFL-CIO, Chicago.

The statement set forth in the enclosed LHM characterizing
CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES was prepared from information set forth in
re Chicago airtel. Atlanta has presumed there is no other
characterizing data available for HAYES. In the event this is
incorrect, Chicago will immediately advise in order that the
enclosed LHM may be amended.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS [redacted]

ENCLOSURE

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 3- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 3- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)

G. G. Wick
(1 - 100-5718)

59 AGS:bjh 11 1967

Approved: [signature]

Sent

100-442529-2138
ICC ATTY LHM 924 870

MAR 30 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b3
b7D
b7E



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 29, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

9/27/90
Classified by 1872 EEP/DUS/8
Declassify on: OADR
83-1719 Garrod/Lewison

On March 13, 1967, a confidential source advised a

b7D

On March 23, 1967, the above source identified a
photograph of Charles Arthur Hayes, Director of District One,
United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO,
Chicago, as a photograph of the representative from this
organization [redacted]

A second confidential source on April 22, 1957,
advised Charles Arthur Hayes [approximately four or five years
previously had been a member of the Packing Division
of the Communist Party in Chicago.] (S) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY: Sp-8 BJB/b
REASON FOR EXTENSION: 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2.
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION: 2/29/87
2/30/88

ENCLOSURE

100-11112-9-2138



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 29, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated and
 captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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(2)

FBI

Date: 3/30/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

To : Director, FBI
From : SAC, Minneapolis
Subject: DEACONS OF DEFENSE AND
JUSTICE, INC. (DDJ)
RM - ORGANIZATION
Bufile 157-2466
Minneapolis 157-300 (RUC)
OO: New Orleans

REVOLUTIONARY ACTION
MOVEMENT (RAM)
IS - RAM
Bufile 100-442684
Minneapolis 100-13193 (RUC)
OO: New York

Re Cleveland airtel to Bureau dated 2/8/67 captioned
as above.

(protect identity without fail), on 3/30/67 advised SA JOHN L.
ROBERTS they were able to locate application for

- 4 - Bureau (RM)
- 3 - New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 157-1542)
 - (2 - 157-927) (RAM)
- 3 - New Orleans (Enc. 2) (RM)
 - (2 - 157-3290) (DEACONS OF DEFENSE)
 - (1 -) (RAM)
- 3 - Cleveland (RM)
 - (1 - 157-490) (DEACONS OF DEFENSE)
 - (1 - 157-280) (RAM) (1 - (JAMES BROWN))
- 2 - Minneapolis
 - (1 - 100-13193)
 - (1 - 157-300)

100-442684-15
NOT RECORDED
198 APR 4 1967
CARBON COPY

JLR:CK

(15) APR 7 1967

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442684-15

b6
b7C
b7D

b6
b7C

MP #100-13193
MP #157-300

b6
b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

Mr. [REDACTED] made available photostat copies of these documents, which are being submitted herewith as enclosures to New York and New Orleans for their possible assistance. He advised the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] but will be available for prosecution purposes only upon the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum, which should be directed to the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

The Attorney General

April 10, 1967

Director, FBI

**COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
MATTERS - A CURRENT ANALYSIS**

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Enclosure

100-442529

RLS:pdb (10)

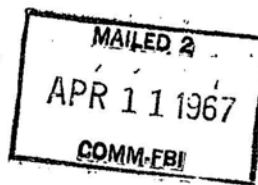
NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, same caption, prepared by RLS:pdb.

REC 32

ST-110

6 APR 11 1967



Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

~~TOP SECRET~~ (U)

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

APR 7 3 20 PM '67 APR 10 5 06 PM '67

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

REC'D MAIL ROOM
F B I

APR 11 12 00 PM '67

SENSITIVE 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-344	HSC	62-116464-58
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. ☒	DATE 6/24/75	DEL. ☒	DATE 7/1/75

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SENATE BY MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO SENATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

TELETYPE UNIT

APR 8 1967

ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK

205 AM

URGENT 4-8-67 CRM

TO DIRECTOR -2- AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON ----ENCODED----

FROM NEW YORK 2P

CIRM, IS-C, OO..NEW YORK

BUREAU FILE (100-442529); ATLANTA FILE (100-6670); NEW YORK
FILE (100-153735).

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S. ASTERISK, A SOURCE CLOSE TO
STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED ON APRIL SIX LAST, STANLEY LEVISON AND
HARRY WACHTEL, BOTH OF WHOM ARE ADVISORS TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE
IN CONTACT THAT DATE CONCERNING KING'S SPEECH AT RIVERSIDE
CHURCH, NYC, APRIL FOUR LAST. WACHTEL THOUGHT TEXT OF KING'S SPEECH
WAS SOLID AND WANTS IT PRINTED FOR DISTRIBUTION. LEVISON FELT SPEECH
WAS TOO ADVANCED FOR MANY NEGROES AND THAT IT DID NOT CONSTITUTE THE
WIDEST APPEAL. KING, LEVISON FEELS, SHOULD NOT HAVE SPOKEN FROM
POINT OF VIEW OF VIETCONG PEASANT.

IT WAS LEVISON'S BELIEF ANDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SCLC,
WROTE KING'S SPEECH, BUT WACHTEL BELIEVES THE "GUY AT SPELLMAN"
(SPELLMAN COLLEGE, ATLANTA) WROTE IT. WACHTEL FELT SECTION OF SPEECH
ABOUT THIS COUNTRY ACTING LIKE GERMANY ACTED IN LAST WAS OFFENDED MANY

ND PAGE ONE

REC 12

9 APR 13 1967

APR 18 1967

RELAYED TO

AT

100 and at D 4/7/67. Called D. Wells 4:30 PM TS
Wells
100-442529-2140

PAGE TWO

PEOPLE. LEVISON AGREED, AND COMMENTED KING SHOULD REALIZE HE IS DEALING WITH STATE DEPARTMENT AND PENTAGON AND NOT SOME STUPID SHERIFF, AND IF HE DID GET PEOPLE TO STAND ON BRIDGES IN VIETNAM, THEY WOULD NOT BE BOMBED BUT INSTEAD THERE WOULD BE AN INVASION OF NORTH VIETNAM, WHICH KING WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR.

WITH REGARD TO KING'S SCHEDULED APPEARANCE BEFORE SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE TO END WAR IN VIETNAM, APRIL FIFTEEN NEXT, LEVISON IS UNENTHUSASTIC, SINCE HE DOES NOT FEEL KING CAN CAPTURE AUDIENCE.

ACCORDING TO LEVISON, BENNETT (DR. JOHN BENNETT, PRESIDENT OF UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, NYC) AND DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR (PROFESSOR EMERITUS, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY) HAVE TALKED ABOUT GETTING TEN THOUSAND YOUNG MEN AND THEIR PARENTS TO GO TO WASHINGTON TO TURN IN THEIR DRAFT CARDS. LEVISON FELT THEY WOULD VIOLATE LAW IF THEY DO THIS.

FINALLY WACHTEL MENTIONED THAT KING WILL MEET WITH ROCKEFELLER (GOVERNOR NELSON ROCKEFELLER) ON APRIL TWENTY TWO OR TWENTY FOUR NEXT, TO DISCUSS VIETNAM POSITION OF KING.

LEVISON AND JOAN DAVES (PUBLISHERS REPRESENTATIVE WERE ALSO IN CONTACT ON APRIL SIX LAST, DURING WHICH LEVISON REVEALED KING WILL CHANGE HIS EMPHASIS FROM PEACE TO THE CHICAGO ACTION CAMPAIGN AFTER MIDDLE OF APRIL. ALSO DISCLOSED MEETING DEALING WITH TACTICS WILL BE HELD IN ATLANTA NEAR FUTURE.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

WA...REY

FBI WASH DC

F B I

Date: 4/7/67

b6
b7c

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL ~~SECRET~~ (U)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-106670)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-136585)

SUBJECT: MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Classified by 3042 PWT/DB/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 11/25/88
Garrow/King 82-0611
Levison 83-1719

Re NY teletype dated 4/6/67, reporting conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and unknown male, during which time mention was made that KING and ROCKEFELLER (Governor NELSON ROCKEFELLER) would meet soon.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information in referenced teletype. NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office.

[NY 694-S*] was the source of the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. ~~SECRET~~ (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* ~~SECRET~~ (U)

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
1 - 100-442529 (CIRM)
2-Atlanta (100-5586) (Encls. 2) (RM)
4-New York

- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
(1 - 100-153735) (CIRM) (43)

JMK:pam
(11)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 12 1967

Approved: 62 APR 19 1967
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

CARBON COPY

~~SECRET~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972-EEPL/DMS 4/11/90
82-0611 CN 802513
11/28/91 12/11/91 9803 KAD/SLC
ON 87, 023 Apr 88 83-1719
(6/19/92)

ORIGINAL FILED IN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

April 7, 1967

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

~~SECRET~~

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

~~SECRET~~^(U) 82-0611
Garrow/ King/Levison 83-1719
Classified by 3042 Pwr/Pwr
Declassify on: OADR 1/24/89

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1967, that information had come to his attention, which disclosed that Stanley Levison and an unknown male were in contact on that date. It was during their contact that Levison disclosed a recent contact between him and Rockefeller (believed to have alluded to Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York) about Venezuelan iron ore deposits which "they" (the Rockefeller interests) are negotiating with the Venezuelan Government.

According to Levison, after he and Rockefeller ended their business with regard to iron ore, Rockefeller asked him to arrange a meeting between Martin Luther King and himself, so that he, Rockefeller, could talk to him about his stand on Vietnam. Rockefeller, according to Levison, is in such disagreement with King that he feels he must talk to him.

It was Levison's feeling that Rockefeller's request was a real break, since King had mentioned on April 4, 1967, that he would like to confer with him about the situation in South America. King, Levison related, believes that South America will be the next Vietnam and therefore, wants to advise Rockefeller as to what action he should take to thwart it. Levison concluded his contact by informing the unknown male that he would contact King to determine when the meeting could be arranged.

~~SECRET~~

~~Class. & Ext. by SP4J~~
~~Reason-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~Date of Review 4/7/8~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~SECRET~~ (U)

Martin Luther King, Jr.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~ (U)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1181699-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 2
Page 8 ~ Duplicate;
Page 67 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 4/10/67

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT (Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) BY MLK (Priority)
DATE 4-10-67

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 6-11-85 168PEP/af
Re New York teletype, dated 4/7/67.

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for Atlanta and Chicago.

NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

- 5-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 - (1 - 100-438794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2-Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 6-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (WACHTEL) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (KING) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (SCLC) (43)
 - (1 - 100-154917) (SMC) (42)

RM:pam
(16)

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE 7/29/79

DECLASSIFIED BY 11/8/79 ON 11/8/79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

56 APR 24 1967

~~SECRET~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/MLK/2
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 3/20/87

CLASS. BY SP4 JRM/MLK/2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4/20/87

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLS; IS-C" and NY 1190-S*. ~~(S)~~ (u)

This LHM is characterized "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source closed to STANLEY LEVISON, who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. ~~(S)~~ (U) ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
April 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

726-84
Classified by 89751 D/K/ef
Declassify on: OADR
Garrido Sch/C/King
82-0611

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY: SP4 Jem/ldp
REASON FOR EXTENSION: 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION: 4-10-87
6876

Communist Infiltration of
Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On April 6, 1967, a confidential source, who has
furnished reliable information in the past, advised that
Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel, New York advisors to
Martin Luther King, Jr., were in conference concerning King's
speech at Riverside Church, New York City, on April 4, 1967. *W*

Wachtel thought the text of King's speech was solid
and wants it printed for distribution. Levison felt the
speech was too advanced for many Negroes and that it did not
constitute the widest appeal. King, Levison feels, should
not have spoken from the point of view of a Vietcong peasant. *W*

It was Levison's belief that Andrew Young, Executive
Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC),
wrote King's speech, but Wachtel believes that "guy at Spellman"
(Spelman College, Atlanta) wrote it. Wachtel felt the
section of the speech about this country acting like Germany
acted in the last war offended many people. Levison agreed,
and commented King should realize he is dealing with the
State Department and the Pentagon and not some stupid sheriff,
and that if he did get people to stand on bridges in Vietnam,
they would not be bombed, but instead there would be an
invasion of North Vietnam, which King would be responsible for. *W*

With regard to King's scheduled appearance before
the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam
on April 15, 1967, Levison is unenthusiastic, since he does
not feel that King can capture that audience. *W*

12-10-79
CLASS. A.M.T. 9903 RDD/ldp
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
DATE OF REVIEW: 4-10-87

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

100-442529-2141
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration of
Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~

NY According to Levison, Bennett (Dr. John Bennett, President of Union Theological Seminary, New York City) and Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr (Professor Emeritus, Union Theological Seminary) have talked about getting ten thousand young men and their parents to go to Washington to turn in their draft cards. Levison felt they would violate the law if they do this. ~~NY~~ ~~W~~

Finally, Wachtel mentioned that King will meet with Rockefeller (Governor Nelson Rockefeller, New York) on April 22 or 24, 1967, to discuss the Vietnam position of King.

Levison and Joan Daves (Publishers' Representative) were also in contact on April 6, 1967, during which Levison revealed that King will change his emphasis from peace to the Chicago Action Campaign after the middle of April. Levison also disclosed that a meeting dealing with tactics will be held in Atlanta in the near future. ~~NY~~ ~~W~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 or early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~NY~~ ~~W~~ (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence In Racial Matters

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York. u

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. (X)(u)

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. u

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. (X)(u)

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. (X)(u)

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr., is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC. u

~~SECRET~~

SAC, New York (100-153735)

4/25/67

REC-122
Director, FBI (100-142520) - 2142

1 - Mr. D. Wells

77-109
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reurlet 4/12/67.

In order to offset the preparation of CIRM and Cominfil of the Congress of Racial Equality reports, the New York Office should submit the next CIRM report on 6/1/67 and every 3 months thereafter.

NOTE:

The New York Office requested to stagger preparation of the Cominfil of CORE & CIRM reports. Both are due on 5/1/67. Since Cominfil of CORE is a section of the CIRM report, it would be logical to allow New York to submit the CIRM report 30 days later. The above letter grants New York permission to do so.

DMW:des
(4)

*Drawn
JH*

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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/12/67

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

With regard to the submission of the quarterly report in captioned matter, which is due to reach the Bureau on 5/1/67, the NYO has encountered considerable delay in its preparation. This delay has been due to the fact that the agent to whom the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) is assigned, is preparing an extensive report to be submitted to the Bureau by 5/1/67. As a consequence, this has prevented him from preparing his material for captioned case.

In addition to the effort being put in the preparation of the CORE report, other agents to whom inserts are assigned, have been engaged in matters relating to the VIDEM report, and planned demonstrations against the war in Vietnam, thus preventing them from working on captioned matter.

In order to offset these delays and to insure that the CIRM report will not be delayed in the future, due to the fact the CORE and CIRM reports are all due at the same time, Bureau approval is requested to permit the NYO to submit its next report on 6/1/67, and every 3 months thereafter. By staggering the dates of these reports, this delay could be eliminated.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York

JMK:kpm
(3)

REC 5

100-442529-2142

EX 109

APR 13 1967

100-924 964

W. H. R. R. R.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~TOP SECRET~~

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Liaison

April 10, 1967

DECLASSIFIED BY SP4B/a/L64
ON 4-24-98
357384

BY LIAISON

- 1 - Mr. CD Brennan
- 1 - Mr. Shackelford

Honorable James J. Rowley
Director, U. S. Secret Service
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rowley:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

REC 49

X-113

APR 13 1967

Enclosure
100-442529
RLS:pdb (9)
NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

~~TOP SECRET~~

APR 19 1967

APR 7 3 20 PM '67

U-READING ROOM

RECEIVED-DIRECT
F. B. I.

APR 10 5 07 PM '67

REC 40

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

IMPORTANT NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE'S 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-344	HSC	62-116464-58
ACC.	_____	DATE	_____
DEL.	<u>✓</u>	DATE	<u>2/4/75</u>

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

_____ TO DEPT.

~~TOP SECRET~~

b6
b7C

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Honorable Dean Rusk
The Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Rusk:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

REC-27

RLS:pdb (9)

APR 13 1967

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

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~~TOP SECRET~~

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

39 APR 13 1967

APR 7 3 20 PM '67

REC'D-READING ROOM-RECEIVED-DIRECTOR
F. B. I.

APR 10 5 06 PM '67

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT, IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-314	HSC	62-116464-28
ACC.	_____	ACC.	_____
DATE	_____	DATE	_____
DEL.	☒	DEL.	☒
DATE	6/4/68	DATE	7/4/68

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.

☒ TO DEPT.

~~SECRET~~

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Mrs. Mildred Stegall
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Stegall:

I thought the President would be interested in the enclosed current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis." Copies of this document are also being furnished to the Honorable Dean Rusk, the Secretary of State; the Honorable Robert S. McNamara, the Secretary of Defense; the Honorable James J. Rowley, Director, U. S. Secret Service; and the Attorney General.

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished reliable information in the past and because of their sensitive nature, this document has been classified "~~Top Secret~~." Upon removal of the classified enclosure, this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Delivered to Mildred Stegall
on 4-11-67

REC-21

100-442529-2145

Enclosure

100-442529

RLS;pdb:eco

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan, dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS;pdb.

~~TOP SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY
5-8-01

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ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

RECEIVED-DIRECT
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APR 10 5 06 PM '67

APR 11 11 30 AM '67
REC'D DE LOACH
F B I

APR 10 9 31 AM '67

REC'D-READING ROOM
F B I

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE
SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.
NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT
THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCISIONS MAY HAVE BEEN
MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE (S) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

ACC. <u>SSC</u>	DATE <u>6-21-63</u>	ACC. <u>HSC</u>	DATE <u>6-21-64</u>
DEL. <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>6/21/75</u>	DEL. <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>9/4/75</u>

MISC.: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED
TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE
DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.
TO DEPT.

April 10, 1967

BY LIAISON

Honorable Robert S. McNamara
The Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Sullivan
1 - Liaison
1 - Mr. CD Brennan
1 - Mr. Shackelford

Dear Mr. McNamara:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed
current study entitled "Communist Influence in Racial
Matters - A Current Analysis."

The sources used in the enclosure have furnished
reliable information in the past and because of their
sensitive nature, this document has been classified
~~"Top Secret."~~ Upon removal of the classified enclosure,
this letter becomes unclassified.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

100-442529

RLS:pdb (9)

NOTE:

See cover memorandum C. D. Brennan to W. C. Sullivan,
dated 4/10/67, captioned "Communist Influence in Racial
Matters - A Current Analysis," prepared by RLS:pdb.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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F. B. I.

APR 7 3 20 PM '67

APR 10 5 06 PM '67

REC'D-READING ROOM

F. B. I.

SENSTUDY 75

NOTATIONS HEREIN ACCOUNT FOR ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY OF THIS DOCUMENT TO SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE (SSC) AND/OR HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE (HSC) ON INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES.

NOTE: FORM IN WHICH ACCESS AND/OR DELIVERY WAS MADE MAY BE DIFFERENT THAN AS REPRESENTED BY THIS DOCUMENT IN THAT CERTAIN EXCLUSIONS MAY HAVE BEEN MADE. FOR ACCESS/DELIVERY FORM, SEE BUFILE 5) 62-116395 (SSC), 62-116464 (HSC).

SSC	62-116395-344	HSC	62-116464-58
ACC. _____	DATE _____	ACC. _____	DATE _____
DEL. <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>6/24/75</u>	DEL. <u>✓</u>	DATE <u>4/4/75</u>

MISC: DOCUMENTS FURNISHED TO SSC RE MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WERE ALSO FURNISHED TO ESTATE OF KING THROUGH THE DEPT. AS INDICATED BELOW FOR INSTANT DOCUMENT, DATE DENOTING DELIVERY TO DEPT. SEE BUFILE 100-106670 FOR FORM IN WHICH FURNISHED.
_____ TO DEPT.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/13/67

FROM : SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

OO: NEW YORK

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and KClet
to Bureau, dated 1/25/67.

No information has been developed in captioned
matter within the Kansas City Division since date of
referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report
is being submitted.

100-442529-2147
② Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

REC 20

EX 106

15 APR 17 1967



5010-108-01

APR 21 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

b6
b7C

F B I

~~SECRET~~

Date: 4/14/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext for appropriate agencies and field offices advised by routing slip (S) by DATE)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY DATE

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM

IS - C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Classified by 826/2/19
Declassify on: OADR

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DR) DATE: 3/14/90 BY: 6472 EEP/DG

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Re New York teletype dated 4/13/67, wherein was reported contact between MARTIN LUTHER KING and STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM incorporating information reported in re communication. NY 3810-S* was the source of the information. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. (U)

[NY 694-S*] was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

This LHM is classified "Secret" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

- 5-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-148670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - [REDACTED]) (VIDEM)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 5-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-135585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (43)
 - (1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)
 - (1 - 100-154917) (SPRING MOBILIZATION COMMITTEE) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

JMK:pam
(14)

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

CLASS. & EXT. BY: [REDACTED] REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2 DATE OF REVIEW: 4/14/92

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) BY DATE

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

b3
b7E

11 APR 15 1967

REC 48

EX-103

Do not disseminate
Unauthorized use
by [REDACTED]
3/13/98



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 14, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY Rtc
DATE 12-14-79

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~
~~DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) SECRET~~
~~DATE 3/14/90 6972 GEP/DMS 4/1/95~~
~~82-0611 ON 80,513~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY Rtc
DATE 5/10/86

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

2/10/87
Classified by SP2MAC/dil
Declassify on: OADR per release
Gannow/10/22/80
9/13/81
10/22/80

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 13, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in contact on that date, during which time they discussed King's Vietnam policy. It was in this regard that Levison apprised King as to what progress he had made in writing part of the speech he (King) will deliver on Saturday, April 15, 1967, when he addresses a gathering at the United Nations, which is being sponsored by the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. (u)

Levison's part of the speech, which they discussed and which King enthusiastically accepted, was as follows: (u)

"Many sincere people argue, that we should withdraw unilaterally, and I (King) understand the logic of their position. I understand that when France withdrew from Algeria, she benefited not only the Algerians but herself. France earned far more prestige from withdrawal than she might have gained from total victory; but France was fighting in Algeria for years before her people learned that this way out was honorable. The majority of Americans have not yet learned this lesson. Realism compels us to look for a program they can support and which can end the fighting. I think there is such a program -- I believe almost a majority of Americans want the bombings to cease. Let us demand insistently that our Government honor Hanoi's promise to negotiate if the bombings cease." (u)

King thought Levison's part of the speech was written in a very beautiful style, and disclosed that he will use it without any change whatsoever. (u)

Classified by 6080 led/tap
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/5/11

SECRET
GROUP 1
DATE 4-19-81

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

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100-442529-2148

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF Class. F. cation
DATE 3/13/78 508/uly

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R209 DEC 31 1970

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP2MAC/dil
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 1-14-87

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

King then revealed to Levison the part of the speech he had prepared. According to King, he will state that the United States deliberately sabotaged the Geneva agreement by calling for elections in South Vietnam and providing that the Seventeenth Parallel was but a temporary line; that the United States deliberately put Premier Diem into power and kept him until it became tired of him, then replaced him with Premier Ky; and that the United States launched bombing raids against North Vietnam on the scale of World War II. ~~X~~ (u)

Levison was of the opinion that King should get a sampling of Negro feeling, and suggested he get a private poll project under way to prove that a majority of Negroes want the war to end. King was agreeable to the suggestion, prompting Levison to promise that he would consider how to raise the necessary funds for such a venture. ~~X~~ (u)

~~X~~ King revealed that he was in contact with Dr. Ralph Bunche on April 13, 1967, concerning Bunche's criticism of his Vietnam policy. And according to King, Bunche was very sorry for the remarks he had made and finally admitted it by saying: "Martin I want you to know I agree with everything you are saying about Vietnam. I am absolutely opposed to our policy." ~~X~~ (u)

The statement made by Bunche, which criticized King, was reported in "The New York Times" of April 13, 1967. It was as follows: ~~X~~ (u) N.Y.

"He (King) should realize that his anti-United States in Vietnam crusade is bound to alienate many friends and supporters of the civil rights movement and greatly weaken it -- an ironic twist for a civil rights leader." ~~X~~ (u)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

In the April 14, 1967 issue of "The New York Times", on page 21, it was reported that Dr. Ralph Bunche issued a statement on April 13, 1967, in which he referred to a press release attributed to Martin Luther King in which he disavowed any intent to merge the civil rights and peace movements. Bunche said he was gratified to see King's disavowal of any intent to merge the movements, and that it took care of the issue to which he had directed his statement criticizing him.

u

King expressed disappointment with Bunche because he would not muster sufficient moral courage to come out openly and make the statement concurring with his position. He could not understand why he would not since, as King said, he is not an employee of the United States. ~~X~~(u)

King will see Bunche on Saturday, April 15, 1967, following the speech at the United Nations. This fact prompted Levison to suggest to King that he make certain that newsmen photograph them with each other. Levison wanted this done for publicity reasons. He felt it was very important that Bunche had changed his position and now supports King. ~~X~~(u)

The same source advised on April 14, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Gloria Kantor, an acquaintance of his, were in contact on that date. Their concern was over the demonstration and march to be held on April 15, 1967, in New York City. In reply to an inquiry as to whether Levison planned to march, he told Kantor he was planning to do so. ~~X~~(u)

71-5A

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

b3
b7E

Date: 4/14/67

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~8-13-84~~

~~Classified by 8972 TD~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~

(Type in plain text or code)

82-0671

87-0104 CN 80,513

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~3/19/98 6912 EEP/dms 4/11/90~~
~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~
~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~

DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RFP/C

11-21-91 & 12-1-91

5) 9803 RDS
11/01/14 AGENCY
ES

STATE OFFICE

16-95
APPROPRIATE FIELD OFFICE
BY ROUTING SLIP

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: OF

ADV
TRIP(S)

DATE —

Re New York teletype, dated 4/13/67, concerning
conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY LEVISON,
HARRY WACHTEL, HARRY BELAFONTE, CLEVELAND ROBINSON and
ANDREW YOUNG. 6-11

Enclosed are eleven copies of an LHM incorporating information in referenced communication. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. NY 3810-S* is the source of the information. *h-v* *00*

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY BELAFONTE.

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous source of the WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, dated 7/19/50, at WFO re "NLS; IS-C" and NY 1190-S*.

6-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
 (1 - 100-106870) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 (1 - 100-468794) (COMINFIL SCLC)
 (1 - [REDACTED]) (VIDE 1)
 2-Atlanta (100-5718) (COMINFIL SCLC) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 (1 - 100-5586) (MARIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 5-New York
 (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 (1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)
 (1 - 100-149194) (SCLC) (43)

RM: pam
(14)

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

77 APR 15 1967

b3
b7E

55 APR 25 1967

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~Charge~~

11-11-68

Classified by _____
 + from GDS _____
 7. 07 2005

NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM is characterized "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the ~~characterization~~ of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~ (U)

The source used to characterize PAUL ROBESON was [] (by request). ~~(S)~~ ~~(U)~~

b7D,

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 14, 1967 CN 80,513

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

3/14/90 1972 EEP/DMS 4/11/90 82-0611
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC) ~~SECRET~~

DATE: 6-11-85 1678 RE RAL

11-21-81 4/2-11-81 9803 RDD/CRM 831717

Communist Influence in Racial Matter

Internal Security - C

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF ~~Classified~~
DATE 12/5/77 168577D

Declassify on: OADR
8-13-84
Classified by 89721 DKP
82-0611
8-13-84
89721 DKP
#245,118
9PTM ACD 2/10/87

On April 12, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), was in conference on that date with the following individuals: Harry Belafonte, prominent entertainer; Harry Wachtel and Stanley Levison, New York advisors to King; Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King, and Cleveland Robinson, Secretary-Treasurer of Local 65 of the Wholesale - Retail Store Workers of America. The following is a resume of what transpired:

King prefaced his remarks by commenting that a campaign is underway to undermine his leadership in Negro communities because of his stand on Vietnam. King had in mind the criticism of Dr. Ralph Bunche, United States Representative to the United Nations, who reported to the press on April 12, 1967, that King should not try to lead both the civil rights movement and the crusade against the war.

Andrew Young reported that Bunche had agreed to meet with Dr. Benjamin Spock and King following Saturday's (March 15, 1967) march at the United Nations.

With regard to the criticism from Bunche, Belafonte remarked Bunche had never made a contribution to the civil rights struggle. As to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's (NAACP's) criticism of King, Belafonte said Roy Wilkins of the NAACP recently received an award from Secretary of State Dean Rusk, which accounts for the fact that they are in agreement.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9803 RDD/CRM
12-10-79

~~SECRET~~
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ENCLOSURE 100-442527-2149

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-5 [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 4-14-87
54688
80514
73518
6070

Classified by 6480
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/14/99

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Levison commented he was not in agreement that Saturday's event is the answer for King. It was his belief that the press will handle the event in the same manner as they handled other Negro reactions, but Levison said that Saturday would not be King's only chance to speak. It was his belief that Saturday's demonstration will be composed of ninety per cent white people, and therefore, King's advisors must insure Negro community support for King. Levison urged that a newspaper advertisement be run following Saturday's demonstration asking whether King can be active in the peace fight. ~~(U)~~

Contrary to the opinions of his advisors, King thought Saturday would be most important since it will be the largest peace demonstration in the country. Wachtel agreed, but cautioned King not to rely on Saturday's demonstration as his opportunity to oppose the war, since many people will not respond due to the "red baiting atmosphere". ~~(U)~~

Ust King, in trying to suggest ways to bring about harmony among Negroes, said he would try to meet with A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and other Negro leaders to explain his position. He reiterated his belief that the criticism of him is an effort to get him and to undermine him, and offered proof of this by pointing to criticisms of him whereas no Negroes will attack Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. ~~(U)~~

Wachtel, in agreeing with King's conclusion, said that they may even pull "J. Edgar Hoover's old stuff" out of the bottom of the bag. ~~(U)~~

The conference ended with an agreement to meet again on Saturday night, April 15, 1967, at Belafonte's house, and that King should confer with Dr. Bunche and A. Philip Randolph. ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Following the aforementioned conference, King and Levison conferred privately since King wanted Levison's observations free from the others. In order to insure success on Saturday, Levison suggested having spots on the radio and will confer with Robinson about it. Levison cautioned against having these radio spots appeal to Negroes to follow King on Saturday because most Negroes do not want to become identified with this demonstration. ~~(U)~~

King's speech, to be delivered at the United Nations on Saturday, April 15, 1967, was discussed, particularly the length of it. Levison advised King to cut out the parts dealing with history, defense and the United Nations. King agreed and asked Levison to prepare a paragraph stating that even though many people feel the United States should unilaterally withdraw from Vietnam and that no damage would be done to the United States' position and would, in fact, heighten prestige, King has concluded it will not be done, so his concern must be to bring the war to an end. ~~(U)~~

Levison advised King to retain the part in the speech that fifteen million Americans oppose the war in addition to those who are half-hearted about United States involvement. ~~(U)~~

In trying to arrive at a decision as to what course King should follow after Saturday, Levison advised him to unite with people who have been isolated following their criticism of the United States, so he would be aligned with those who have power and who make a difference rather than be aligned with a fringe element as he is now. ~~(U)~~

According to the source, Levison feels that King's peace position is so far advanced that it has isolated him the same way Paul Robeson's pro-Soviet position isolated him. ~~(U)~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

According to Jean Smith, a secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S) (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. u

In June, 1950, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised he knew Paul Robeson to have been a concealed Communist Party member prior to 1945. u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.]

~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 13 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK/14

637PM URGENT 4/13/67 WMS

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON --ENCODED--

FROM NEW YORK /3P

CIRM, IS-C, OO:NY

(thinks King called from LA)

NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERICK ADVISED INSTANT DATE, MARTIN LUTHER KING AND STANLEY LEVISON IN CONTACT CONCERNING KING'S POLICY ON VIETNAM. IN THIS REGARD, LEVISON INFORMED KING AS TO PROGRESS HE HAS MADE IN WRITING PART OF SPEECH KING WILL USE ON SATURDAY, APRIL FIFTEEN NEXT, WHEN HE ADDRESSES RALLY AT UNITED NATIONS. THE PART WHICH LIVISON HAD IN MIND, AND WHICH KING ENTHUSIASTICALLY ACCEPTED, WAS AS FOLLOWS; "MANY SINCERE PEOPLE ARGUE, THAT WE SHOULD WITHDRAW UNILATERALLY, AND I (KING) UNDERSTAND THE LOGIC OF THEIR POSITION. I UNDERSTAND THAT WHEN FRANCE WITHDREW FROM ALGERIA, SHE BENEFITED NOT ONLY THE ALGERIANS BUT HERSELF. FRANCE EARNED FAR MORE PRESTIGE FROM WITHDRAWAL THAN SHE MIGHT HAVE GAINED FROM TOTAL VICTORY; BUT FRANCE WAS FIGHTING IN ALGERIA FOR YEARS BEFORE HER PEOPLE LEARNED THAT THIS WAY OUT WAS HONORABLE. THE MAJORITY OF AMERICANS

END PAGE ONE

51 APR 24 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RECEIVED TO
11 APR 17 1967

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4/14/67
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PAGE TWO

"HAVE NOT YET LEARNED THIS LESSON. REALISM COMPELS US TO LOOK FOR A PROGRAM THEY CAN SUPPORT AND WHICH CAN END FIGHTING. I THINK THERE IS SUCH A PROGRAM -- I BELIEVE ALMOST A MAJORITY OF AMERICANS WANT BOMBINGS TO CEASE. LET US DEMAND INSISTENTLY THAT OUR GOVERNMENT HONOR HANOI'S PROMISE TO NEGOTIATE IF BOMBINGS CEASE".

KING, IN PART OF SPEECH HE HAS PREPARED, WILL ALLEGE US DELIBERATELY SABOTAGED GENEVA AGREEMENT, CALLING FOR ELECTIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM AND PROVIDING THAT SEVENTEENTH PARALLEL WAS BUT A TEMPORARY LINE; THAT US DELIBERATELY PUT IN DIEM AND PREMIERE KY; THAT US LAUNCHED BOMBING RAIDS AGAINST NORTH VIETNAM ON SCALE OF WORLD WAR TWO.

LEVISON DESIRES TO GET PRIVATE POLL SHOWING MAJORITY OF NEGROES WANT WAR ENDED. HE WILL CONSIDER HOW TO RAISE FUNDS FOR SUCH A PROJECT.

KING, ACCORDING TO SOURCE, said he was WAS IN CONTACT WITH DR. RALPH BUNCHE THIS DATE CONCERNING BUNCHE'S CRITICISM OF KING. AND, *KING, BUNCHE WAS VERY SORRY FOR THE REMARKS AND FINALLY ADMITTED IT BY SAYING; MARTIN I WANT YOU TO KNOW I AGREE WITH EVERYTHING YOU ARE SAYING ABOUT VIETNAM.

END PAGE TWO

according to

PAGE THREE

I AM ABSOLUTELY OPPOSED TO OUR POLICY." KING WILL SEE BUNCHE ON
SATURDAY PROMPTING LEVISON TO SUGGEST THAT KING POSE WITH HIM BEFORE
NEWSPAPERMEN.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

JRL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

Shackelford
advised 4/13/67
2621

&

CC. MR. SULLIVAN

T

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 13 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK /7/

249 PM URGENT 4-13-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 5P

CIRM, IS - C, OO - NEW YORK

NEW YORK THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERISK ADVISED APRIL TWELVE
LAST, CONFERENCE TOOK PLACE THAT NIGHT BETWEEN MARTIN LUTHER KING,
STANLEY LEVISON, HARRY WACHTEL, HARRY BELAFONTE, CLEVELAND ROBINSON
AND ANDREW YOUNG, PURPOSE OF WHICH WAS TO DISCUSS ADVERSE CRITICISM
KING IS RECEIVING OVER HIS ANTI-WAR STATEMENTS. THE FOLLOWING IS A
RESUME OF WHAT THE PARTICIPANTS OFFERED.

KING PREFACED HIS REMARKS BY COMMENTING THAT A CAMPAIGN IS
UNDERWAY TO UNDERMINE HIS LEADERSHIP IN NEGRO COMMUNITIES BECAUSE OF
HIS STAND ON VIETNAM. KING HAD IN MIND CRITICISM OF DR. RALPH BUNCHE,
US REPRESENTATIVE TO UNITED NATIONS, WHO REPORTED TO PRESS ON APRIL
TWELVE LAST, KING SHOULD NOT TRY TO LEAD BOTH CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT AND
THE CRUSADE AGAINST THE WAR.

END PAGE ONE

51 APR 25 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

11 APR 17 1967

RELAYED TO

PAGE TWO

ANDREW YOUNG, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO KING, REPORTED THAT BUNCHE HAD AGREED TO MEET WITH DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK AND KING FOLLOWING SATURDAY-S MARCH AT UNITED NATIONS.

WITH REGARD TO CRITICISM FROM BUNCHE, BELAFONTE REMARKED BUNCHE HAD NEVER MADE CONTRIBUTION TO CIVIL RIGHTS STRUGGLE. AS TO NAACP-S CRITICISM OF KING, HE SAID ROY WILKINS OF NAACP RECENTLY RECEIVED AWARD FROM SECRETARY OF STATE RUSK, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR FACT THEY ARE IN AGREEMENT.

LEVISON COMMENTED HE WAS NOT IN AGREEMENT THAT SATURDAY-S EVENT IS THE ANSWER FOR KING. IT WAS HIS BELIEF PRESS WILL HANDLE EVENT IN SAME MANNER AS IT HANDLED OTHER NEGRO REACTIONS. BUT LEVISON SAID SATURDAY WOULD NOT BE KINGS ONLY CHANCE TO SPEAK. IT WAS HIS BELIEF SATURDAY-S DEMONSTRATION WILL BE COMPOSED OF NINETY PER CENT WHITE, THEREFORE, THEY /ADVISORS/ MUST INSURE NEGRO COMMUNITY SUPPORT FOR KING. LEVISON URGED THAT NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT BE RUN FOLLOWING SATURDAY-S DEMONSTRATION ASKING WHETHER KING CAN BE ACTIVE IN PEACE FIGHT.

END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

CONTRARY TO OPINIONS OF ADVISORS, KING THOUGHT SATURDAY WOULD BE MOST IMPORTANT SINCE IT WILL BE LARGEST PEACE DEMONSTRATION IN COUNTRY. WACHTEL AGREED, CAUTIONING KING NOT TO RELY ON SATURDAYS DEMONSTRATION AS HIS OPPORTUNITY TO OPPOSE WAR SINCE MANY PEOPLE WILL NOT RESPOND TO "RED BAITING ATMOSPHERE".

KING, IN TRYING TO SUGGEST WAYS TO BRING ABOUT HARMONY AMONG NEGROES, SAID HE WOULD TRY TO MEET WITH A. PHILIP RANDOLPH AND OTHER NEGRO LEADERS TO EXPLAIN HIS POSITION. HE REITERATED HIS BELIEF THAT CRITICISM IS EFFORT TO GET HIM AND TO UNDERMINE HIM, AND OFFERED PROOF BY POINTING TO CRITICISMS OF HIM WHEREAS NO NEGROES WILL ATTACK CONGRESSMAN POWELL.

WACHTEL, IN AGREEING WITH KING-S CONCLUSION, SAID THEY MAY EVEN PULL "J. EDGAR HOOVER-S OLD STUFF" OUT OF THE BOTTOM OF BAG.

THE CONFERENCE ENDED WITH AN AGREEMENT TO MEET AGAIN ON SATURDAY NIGHT AT BELAFONTE-S HOUSE, AND THAT KING SHOULD CONFER WITH DR. BUNCHE AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH.

END PAGE THREE

PAGE FOUR

FOLLOWING AFOREMENTIONED CONFERENCE, KING AND LEVISON CONFERRED PRIVATELY SINCE KING WANTED HIS OBSERVATIONS FREE FROM OTHERS. IN ORDER TO INSURE SUCCESS ON SATURDAY, LEVISON SUGGESTED HAVING SPOTS ON RADIO AND WILL CONFER WITH ROBINSON ABOUT IT. LEVISON CAUTIONED AGAINST HAVING RADIO SPOT APPEAL TO NEGROES TO FOLLOW KING ON SATURDAY BECAUSE MOST NEGROES DO NOT WANT TO BECOME IDENTIFIED WITH THIS DEMONSTRATION.

KINGS SPEECH TO BE DELIVERED AT UN ON SATURDAY WAS DISCUSSED, PARTICULARLY THE LENGTH OF IT /APPARENTLY LEVISON HAS READ/. LEVISON ADVISED KING TO CUT OUT PART DEALING WITH HISTORY, DEFENSE AND THE UN. KING AGREED AND ASKED LEVISON TO PREPARE A PARAGRAPH STATING EVEN THOUGH MANY PEOPLE FEEL US SHOULD UNILATERALLY WITHDRAW FROM VIETNAM AND THAT NO DAMAGE WOULD BE DONE TO US POSITION AND WOULD IN FACT HEIGHTEN PRESTIGE, KING HAS CONCLUDED IT WILL NOT BE DONE, SO HIS CONCERN MUST BE TO BRING WAR TO END.

LEVISON ADVISED KING TO RETAIN PART IN SPEECH THAT FIFTEEN MILLION AMERICANS OPPOSE WAR AS WELL AS OTHERS WHO ARE HALF-HEARTED ABOUT US INVOLVEMENT.

END PAGE FOUR

PAGE FIVE

IN TRYING TO ARRIVE AT A DECISION AS TO WHAT COURSE KING WILL FOLLOW AFTER SATURDAY, LEVISON ADVISED HIM TO UNITE WITH PEOPLE WHO HAVE BEEN ISOLATED FOLLOWING THEIR CRITICISM OF US, SO HE WOULD BE ALIGNED WITH THOSE WHO HAVE POWER AND WHO MAKE A DIFFERENCE RATHER THAN BE ALIGNED WITH FRINGE ELEMENT AS HE IS NOW.

CONFERENCE ENDED WITH KINGS COMMENT THAT HE WOULD APPEAR ON NBC'S FACE THE NATION, SUNDAY, APRIL SIXTEEN NEXT.

ACCORDING TO SOURCE, LEVISON FEELS KING'S PEACE POSITION IS SO FAR ADVANCED IT HAS ISOLATED HIM THE SAME WAY PAUL ROBESON-S PRO-SOVIET POSITION ISOLATED HIM.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MLT R RELAY FBI WASH D C

*Shackelford
advised
4/13/67
W*

CC MR. SULLIVAN

F B I

Date: 4/7/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
 FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
 SUBJECT: CIRM
 IS - C
 (OO: NEW YORK)

Re Bu telephone call 4/6/67, from Section Chief JAMES BLAND requesting the NYO obtain a copy of MARTIN LUTHER KING's speech which was delivered on 4/4/67, at Riverside Church, NYC.

Pursuant to Bu request, enclosed is a copy of the speech which was obtained from PSI [redacted] [redacted] attended the affair during which time he was given a copy.

b6
b7C
b7D

EX-112

REC-43

100-1112-9 2152

APR 17 1967

3-Bureau (Encl. 1)
1-New York

ENCLOSURE

JMK:pam
(5)

4/7/67

called [redacted] with
4:30 [redacted]
re requested [redacted]
3 [redacted] - [redacted]
speech for [redacted]
4/10.

RESEARCH

C.D. [redacted]

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

RE:

BERNARD S. LEE V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL.
(U.S.D.C., D.C.) CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1185

SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE (SCLC)
V. CLARENCE M. KELLEY, ET AL (U.S.D.C., D.C.)
CIVIL ACTION NUMBER 76-1186

Serial 2153 pulled from this file under court order of
U.S. District Judge John Lewis Smith, Jr., and sent to
National Archives.

F B I

Date: 4/18/67

~~Secret~~

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

~~SECRET~~

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM.
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 9863 RDD/ELM
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-18-87

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information from NY 3810-S*, a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office. Copies are furnished for the information of Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Washington Field, Newark and San Francisco. (U)

NY 694-S* was the source who furnished the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. (U)

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*. (U)

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
(1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
1-Chicago (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Cleveland (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Los Angeles (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Newark (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-San Francisco (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1-Washington Field (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
3-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
(1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

JMK:pam
(16)

AGENCY: ACCL. ONI, OSI, S, CRD, RAO

~~INT. SEC.~~

62 APR 25 1967

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M Per

~~Secret~~

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.New York, New York
April 18, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

~~CLASSIFIED~~
~~EXTENDED~~
~~REASON~~
~~FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

Communist Infiltration in
 Racial Matters
 Internal Security - C

Classified by ~~SP4 PWT/bws~~
Declassify on: OADR 4/19/89

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 16, 1967, that information had come to his attention which disclosed that Stanley Levison was in contact with an unknown female on that date. His contact was in regard to Martin Luther King's appearance before "Face the Nation" earlier in the afternoon. (U)

According to the information the source was able to ascertain, the female wanted to know if Levison had witnessed King's appearance before the panel. Levison, in commenting that he had not, acknowledged, however, that he had met with King on Saturday night and had advised King how to answer the questions which would be put to him on the show. (U)

The unknown female, in commenting on the march which took place in New York City on Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1967, said Stokely Carmichael (the Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)) and other youth who spoke at the United Nations, gave her the impression that they were going to have a nationwide reach into the young people all over the country, and it seemed to her that "these" organizations (SNCC and the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)) ought to be ready to suggest to King that a coalition be agreed to between their organizations (SNCC and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)). It was her contention that a coalition could be worked out if hundreds of workshops could be started by people from SNCC and the SCLC. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
 AND FIELD OFFICES
 ADVISED BY ROUTING
 SLIP (S) OF

CLASSIFIED
 DATE 12-18-79
 SECRET
 GROUP 1

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 downgrading and
 declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

Classified by 6080
 Exempt from GDS, Category 2
 Date of Declassification Indefinite
 11/5/11

100-442529-2154

~~SECRET~~

Communist Infiltration in
Racial Matters

Levison commented that after a meeting on Saturday, April 15, 1967, between King, himself and individuals who represented organizations less prone to non-violence (SNCC) and (CORE), it was decided that efforts would be made to persuade all organizations to adopt the non-violent philosophy. Consequently, according to Levison, there would be a coalition on specific issues. ~~S~~ (U)

With regard to King's appearance before "Face the Nation", a Columbia Broadcasting System program, Sunday, April 16, 1967, "The New York Times", Monday, April 17, 1967, page 1, reported on Martin Luther King's appearance on that show, and his remarks during an impromptu news conference. During his appearance on the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) show, King declared that he was philosophically opposed to Communism. u

He said: "I think it is based on a metaphysical materialism, at points an ethical relativism, a crippling totalitarianism in many instances and a denial of human freedom that I would not prefer." u

King, according to the article, also disassociated the sponsors of the anti-war demonstration from the burning of draft cards and an American flag. u

During his impromptu news conference, King warned that at least 10 cities across the country, including New York, "could explode in racial violence this summer". u

Describing the cities as "powder kegs", King said "the nation has not done anything to improve conditions in these areas". u

Included among the cities were Cleveland, Chicago, Los Angeles, Oakland, California, Washington, Newark and New York. He said there were other cities, which he did not name, in the South. u

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] ~~S~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/18/67

FROM : SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: NEW YORK

Re Birmingham letter to Bureau 1/26/67.

No information has been received during the period 1/1/67 - 3/31/67 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-8

100-442529-2155

9 APR 19 1967

EX 109

- cc 924970
- 2 - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Birmingham
- RSM:mas
(4)



5010-108

54 APR 26 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

Ab

[Handwritten signature]

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529) DATE: 4/18/67

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
OO - NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau, dated January 26, 1967.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time, and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

100-442529-1
(2) - BUREAU (100-442529) (RM)
2 - NEW YORK (RM)
1 - ANCHORAGE (100-2334)
DEC/gd
(5)

EX-103
REC 36

100-442529-2156

13 APR 20 1967

INT. SEC.



5010-108

54 APR 26 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN SAN FRANCISCO	DATE 4/18/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/4-14/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>(C.I.R.M.)</i>		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY	TYPED BY RS
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b6 b7C <i>Barker</i>

g
REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED], dated 1/26/67,
at San Francisco.

- P* -

Z
ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished to Los Angeles, Honolulu, Portland, Seattle, and San Diego for information. *na*

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and compromise their future effectiveness.

C.I.R.M. SF

4/28/67
dmw/ci

misspelled words pgs. 4 + 5.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☒ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☒ No

APPROVED

dmw
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

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PAGE B)

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-442529-2157 REC 17

APR 24 1967

EX-108

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY:	ACST, ONT, OST, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	REQUEST:	REC. SER. DAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	<i>4/28/67</i>
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	<i>R/S</i>
By	BY:	<i>dmw/ci</i>

Notations

dmw/sec.

54 MAY 3 1967

1cc w/ 924940

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

✓ SF T-1 is

✓ SF T-2 is

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✓ SF T-6 is

SF T-7 is

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b3
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- B -

COVER PAGE

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- 1 - Honolulu (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Portland (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Seattle (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - San Diego (Info) (RM)
 - 3 - San Francisco (100-53902)

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

Identity of Source

✓ SF T-9 is

[REDACTED]

✓ SF T-10 is

[REDACTED]

✓ SF T-11 is

[REDACTED]

✓ SF T-12 is

[REDACTED]

File Where Located

[REDACTED]

Documentation of
Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT

b3
b7D
b7E

[REDACTED]

LEAD

SAN FRANCISCO

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and
report the activities of the CP and other subversive groups
in relation to their influence in racial matters.

- C* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 2 - 115th MI Grp (RM)
1 - NISO & 12ND (RM)
1 - OSI - 19D (RM)

Report of: JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 4/18/67.

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Conference on Black Power held in December, 1966, was followed by another conference in January, 1967, on Black Power and White Chauvinism. Allegations made that white chauvinism exists in Communist Party and this is reason the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of Communist Party National Committee recommended setting up Negro organizations in ghetto areas which met with opposition due to lack of funds. PROCTOR is reportedly going ahead with this plan in the Fillmore District of San Francisco. Communist Party Negroes were present at a Negro Conference on Black Power during January, 1967, and a former Young Communist League member was a featured speaker at Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held in February, 1967.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

- 1) Plans made at District and lower-level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

It is noted that on December 19, 1966, a copy of a report of the Negro Commission, Northern California District of the CP, entitled, "Research Notes and Some Conclusions on the Black Power Slogan and Concepts", was furnished to this office. The report was prepared by ROSCOE PROCTOR, member of the National Committee of the CP, was read and evaluated at the CP "Black Power" Conference held December 16-17, 1966, at the "People's World" (PW) headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, California.

This report was set out in its entirety in FBI report dated January 26, 1967, and is not being repeated herein except for one portion which is set out subsequently for clarification purposes.

Mention of this report is being made here because it was the topic of discussion at CP club meetings and is the forerunner of another conference on the same subject matter.

On January 5, 1967, a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held by the Northern California District (NCD) CP on the subject of Black Power in December, 1966. It was decided that all should read ROSCOE PROCTOR's report on this subject to the Conference and then be prepared to discuss it at the next meeting. It was reported that the next conference on this subject would take place at the PW headquarters, 81 Clementina Street, on January 13, 1967, to which this club was sending two delegates.

SF T-1, 1/6/67

The PW is a west coast communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco.

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

A meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP was held January 12, 1967, at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California.

A discussion was held on the coming conference, scheduled for January 13-15, 1967, at the PW headquarters. It was stated that the first part of this conference would be on white chauvinism. One of those present stated that the most important factor facing the Party today is White Chauvinism and that this disease is in every comrade. He said this is the reason why the Party has not been successful in the Negro community. He said that it is a widely-known fact that there are very few Negro people in the CP today and that the main reason for this is because many of the leading white comrades are confused with this problem.

He said the conference hopes to find a solution of how to build a Party among the Negro people. The Party plays an important role in civil rights but few Negro people know the importance of its role.

SF T-2, 1/18/67

On January 9, 1967, there was a meeting of the club chairmen of the San Francisco County CP held at 241 Frederick Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting it was announced that on Friday and Saturday, January 13 and 14, 1967, a meeting would be held at the PW headquarters on Negro and White Unity. This meeting will be open to all members.

A discussion was held on Black Power and it was decided to continue working for the Negro minority, for if this is accomplished, other minorities will benefit.

SF T-3, 1/10/67

On January 13, 1967, the NCD CP met at the PW headquarters in San Francisco to discuss Black Power and White Chauvinism. At this session it was announced that the CP will back Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL all the way

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

in his dispute with Congress regardless of what he has said or done in the past and regardless of whether he wants CP support.

SF T-4, 2/7/67

On January 14, 1967, the second session of the CP Conference on White Chauvinism was held at the PW headquarters in San Francisco. The meeting broke up into various panels for discussion of specific phases of a paper read by MICKEY LIMA, Chairman of the NCD CP, on White Chauvinism, the previous night.

After the panel discussions were completed, reports were given to the Conference. On the matter of White Chauvinism, it was generally agreed that at the present time it is difficult for whites and blacks to be entirely honest with each other in discussing this matter and that more conferences and more discussions are necessary to prepare both whites and blacks to discuss this matter truthfully. The subject foremost on everybody's mind was the effect of white chauvinism on the Party.

SF T-5, 1/23/67
SF T-6, 1/16/67

On January 19, 1967, there was a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP at 411 Pierce Street, San Francisco, California. At this meeting a discussion took place on the Conference held the previous weekend by the NCD CP on the subject of Black Power and White Chauvinism, which was attended by several members of this club.

One of the club members who was present at both days of this Conference made several observations, some of which were: There are people within the Party who tend to be touchy about racial issues which are causing a silent split within the Party ranks; when it comes to taking action to solve some of these problems, the white comrades tend to shy away from participation in such Negro areas as Fillmore and Hunters Point; at the Conference MICKEY LIMA condemned the Negro comrades for not working harder for the betterment of their race, that they seemed to be satisfied to remain

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JTQ/rs

at the level that they are in at the present time; there are white comrades who openly accuse Negro members of nursing inferiority complexes and as a result feel that they are being prejudiced against by white Party members.

Another person observed that the racial problems existing in the Party are probably the main reason why the Party is not unified any more than it is today and that if these problems cannot be resolved among Party people then the Party members have no business trying to convince others to arrive at racial unity.

The club agreed that they should take a long look at themselves and maybe someday they can honestly say that there is no trace of white chauvinism in the Party. It was ~~felt~~ that all these things should be considered and resolved so that when the San Francisco County Conference is held in February or March a full understanding of the needs of the Party will be known.

SF T-1, 1/24/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. Plans were discussed at this meeting for opening a book store in one of the Negro ghettos of Oakland and assignments were given out to procure sponsors and funds for this purpose.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

On January 26, 1967, the CP Negro Commission met at the home of ROSCOE PROCTOR in Berkeley. PROCTOR announced that the District Committee of the CP wants to throw out the Negro Commission's report on organization in the Negro community on the grounds that the Party did not have the money to finance the idea. PLATT WILLIAMS, a member of the Commission stated that the Negro movement does not need the CP but that the Party needs the Negro and if the Party wants Negro members it should organize in the Negro community. The Commission voted six to one in favor of its report on organization in the Negro community being left in its overall report to the CP District Committee.

SF T-8, 2/16/67

The report of the Negro Commission of the NCDGP which was given at a CP Black Power Conference in December, 1966, contained certain recommendations which are set out herein to help clarify the above announcement by ROSCOE PROCTOR:

"Organizationally

"The Party should have a thorough examination of its forces and finances and release cadre (especially Negro cadres) to work more closely with the black movement in the heart of the ghettos.

"A well thought out political and economic program should be developed and such a program should be buttressed with basic educational and ideological programs designed to reach and influence the ghettos' leading activists.

"Discussion groups and classes should be started right in the heart of the black community.

"Discussion guides should be prepared and teachers trained. Special attention should be given to training persons coming out of and well acquainted with the language, moods, and tones, of the black masses.

"We should plan toward establishing book stores in the heart of the ghettos and publish our own short pamphlets dealing with both current issues and theoretical questions facing this wing of the Negro movement.

"We should aim to make it possible (financially) for some of our Negro comrades to be on the scene carrying out this program on a day-to-day basis."

On January 28, 1967, there was a meeting of the Negro Commission of the Southern California District CP at 1251 South Street, Andrew's Place, Los Angeles, California, at which ROSCOE PROCTOR of San Francisco, was present.

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

PROCTOR said he was going to start a center in the Fillmore area of San Francisco and that the CP is making inroads in the Negro community in San Francisco.

SF T-9, 2/3/67

An NCD CP Youth Conference was held at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, on Saturday, March 4, 1967. At this conference one of the youths complained that the Party is strangling the Du Bois Clubs by withholding financial support when there is a disagreement between the two. He cited the summer project where the Party agreed to give financial support to six Du Bois Club organizers. It was the decision of the Du Bois Club to place five organizers in the Negro ghettos and one in a working-class neighborhood. The Party withheld funds until the decision was changed to send five organizers to working-class neighborhoods and one to a Negro Ghetto.

HENRY WINSTON, National CP Committee member from New York, also spoke at this meeting. He said that the youth problem will be tackled in New York on March 10, 1967, when a Central Committee of 80 members will meet. He said the two main areas of concentration for the Party are working class and Negroes; both are receiving special attention. He went on to say that Negro freedom and equality are impossible under capitalism and that Negroes must be geared for battle to give them freedom.

SF T-4, 3/16/67

✓ A characterization of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America is contained in the Appendix.

On March 18, 1967, a CP Conference on Youth was held at California Hall, 625 Polk Street, San Francisco.

The Conference was called to hear MICKEY LIMA and ROSCOE PROCTOR report on a CP National Committee meeting which they attended.

LIMA reported that the beginning of the movement of youth and the left movement of youth in particular, was

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

in the civil rights struggle. This movement is taking on new expressions, particularly among Negro youth in the ghettos where there is increased militancy. These young militants are not satisfied with the organizations and type of struggle that has won the court victories. They are looking for any forms to conduct an increasing struggle for their civil rights. No group has yet come up with an organizational form to satisfy these young militants, but they are very responsive to anyone who is trying to help them organize.

SF T-6, 3/24/67

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

On Friday, January 20, 1967, the Negro members of the CP were scheduled to meet so that they could be agreed upon the CP line to be followed by the CP delegates scheduled to attend the Negro conference on black power called for January 27-29, 1967.

SF T-5, 1/23/67

On January 20, 1967, there was a meeting of the "Black Caucus of the Bay Area CP Clubs" at 1919 Oregon Street, Berkeley, California. One of the items discussed was the coming Bay Area Black Conference scheduled for January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center on Sutter Street, in San Francisco. It was stated that those desiring to attend the conference can have their expenses paid. They agreed to uphold the following positions at the conference:

Coalition Politics - The Caucus will go along with coalitions.

A Third Party - The Caucus feels the third party idea is the ultimate answer and that it will consist of Negroes, labor, peace groups, and socialists.

Labor - The Caucus will not go along with setting up Negro unions outside of the AFL-CIO but will go along with organizing the unemployed.

Civil Rights Stalemate - The Caucus feels the struggle must find some way of uniting, preferably under the socialistic Negro groups, such as SNCC.

SF T-7, 1/27/67

At a meeting of the Fillmore Club of the CP held February 2, 1967, at 830 Hayes Street, San Francisco, one of the members, JUANITA WHEELER, stated she was at the Black Power Conference which was held January 27-29, 1967, at the Russian Center. She stated that the CP made certain that about seven or eight Party youths attended the Conference and after the Saturday evening meeting some of the Party youth were able to meet with STOKELEY CARMICHAEL, National Leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), who spoke at the Conference.

SF T-2, 2/3/67

On January 30, 1967, a CP meeting was held at 653 Connecticut Street, San Francisco, California, for the purpose of hearing GEORGE MEYERS, Chairman of the CP National Labor Commission. MEYERS stated that labor unions are now facing a rash of anti-labor bills and the entire country is moving toward the right and since the labor leaders do not want to fight, there is now room for Communism to come back into the labor unions and become the militant leaders in the struggle for labor and for the Negro. He emphasized that this is the time to secure concessions from organized labor.

MEYERS went on to say that he feels sure the Negro people will not support the right to work laws and they will understand that their salvation lies in support for labor. He said it will be the role of the CP to explain to the Negro worker the danger of right to work legislation and also to go on the union floor and cry out there against right to work legislation.

SF T-5, 1/31/67

The PW for February 25, 1967, Page 4, carried an article entitled, "Negro Leaders Spurn Right To Work Plea". This article reported on the Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference held February 17-19, 1967, in San

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

Francisco. The Conference was sponsored by two Negro newspapers, the "Los Angeles Sentinel", and the San Francisco "Sun Reporter".

"The debate on the question of union security provisions, which featured REED LARSON, Executive Vice President of the National Right to Work Committee, giving what was called a position paper, and civil rights leader BAYARD RUSTIN, presenting what Conference literature referred to as 'labor's position', packed the room at Glide Memorial Methodist Church."

The article devoted one and one-half paragraphs to REED LARSON's position and fifteen paragraphs to RUSTIN's position in the debate.

This conference was previously announced in the PW issue dated February 18, 1967, Page 2, in an article entitled, "Negro Leadership Group Tries Shock".

This article stated that the conference was called by Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT, "publisher and 1966 Gubernatorial primary contender . . ." The topic of the conference was given as "Economic Survival in an Automated Society--The Right to a Job", and was being held during Negro History Week, which took place this year from February 12-19, 1967.

A source advised on January 15, 1947, that Dr. CARLTON GOODLETT was discussed at a meeting of the Dewey Davis Branch of the Professional Section of the CP of San Francisco. The discussion ended with the conclusion that even though GOODLETT did not attend many meetings of this branch, he would be continued on the rolls of the CP because of the amount of work he did on the outside.

SF T-10, 1/15/47

The New York "Herald Tribune" issue of August 14, 1963, Page 7, Column 1, contains an article captioned, "Thurmond Assails a Leader of March". This article

stated that, in answer to charges by Senator STROM THURMOND, BAYARD RUSTIN admitted joining the Young Communist League (YCL) in 1936. RUSTIN also reportedly stated that he broke completely with the YCL in June, 1941.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" issue of February 25, 1957, Page 1, Column 1, contained an article which stated that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resistor's League, was one of eight non-communist observers at the CP National Convention in 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

Three people from the Moranda Smith Section of the Southern California District of the CP went to San Francisco to attend the above described Seventh Annual California Negro Leadership Conference. They were JOAN and BILL JAMES and BILL TAYLOR. DON WHEELDIN, who is close to but not a member of the CP, also attended.

SF T-11, 2/28/67

At a meeting of the Fillmore CP Club held March 9, 1967, at the home of JUANITA WHEELER, one of the members, the main item of discussion was the Party conference to be held March 18, 1967, which would be mainly devoted to youth matters.

The main points to be taken up at the conference are two: First, leading Party youths are not a part of the policy-making body of the Party; and, second, there is not enough attention being paid to the Negro question and therefore there are not many Negroes in the Party and the few Negro youths who do join soon leave. The old Party program as far as Negro youth is concerned is weak and a tremendous amount of white chauvinism is felt by the Negro youth. It was felt

SF 100-53902
JTQ/rs

that this point should be stressed at the conference and that all youth should work in the various Negro organizations to emphasize black power.

SF T-2, 3/9/67

On March 22, 1967, the San Jose CP Club had a meeting at 597 Glenwood Cutoff, Santa Cruz, California. One of the members, EMMA STERNE, stated that she is trying to keep the SNCC alive and is planning some kind of meeting to get SNCC to sponsor something to create some interest and support.

SF T-12, 3/22/67



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

San Francisco, California

April 18, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *WE* SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: *Om* CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

DATE: 4/21/67

Barker

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau 2/1/67.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

100-442529-2158

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - Knoxville

TAS/cyp
(4)

4/6

REC-9

100-442529-2158

EX 103

APR 21 1967

W. J. ...



56 APR 27 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 4/21/67

[Handwritten signature]

Re Louisville letter to the Director, dated 1/30/67.

No data pertaining to instant matter has been developed within this division during the period 2/1/67, to date.

- 110-442529-2159
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (RM)
 - 1 - Louisville

GWH/mfm
(4)

REC-14

100-442529-2159

EX 109

15 APR 24 1967



5010-108

57 APR 28 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

INT. SEC.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/19/67

FROM *WMA* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Remylet, 1/23/67.

No pertinent information has been received by
the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

- (2) - Bureau (Reg.)
1 - New York (Reg.)
1 - Butte
THZ/ar
(4)

REC-14

2160

APR 24 1967

APR 27 1967

REC-14

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 19 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Bishop	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI NEW YORK /11

656PM URGENT 4/19/67 WMS

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 /2P

INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST
CIRM, IS - C, OO: NY.
OFFICE OF ORIGIN - NEW YORK

ON INSTANT DATE NY THREE EIGHT ONE ZERO - S ASTERICK, SOURCE
CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED LEVISON AND HARRY WACHTEL IN
CONTACT THIS DATE. WACHTEL WANTED TO KNOW IF MARTIN LUTHER KING
HAD AGREED TO RUN FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. WACHTEL
HAD LEARNED THAT THE WOMEN STRICK FOR PEACE WAS MEETING THIS DATE
TO PREPARE A PAMPHLET ANNOUNCING TICKET WITH KING FOR PRESIDENT AND
DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WACHTEL MENTIONED HE HEARD THAT
SPOCK RELATED IT FOLLOWING A MEETING ON SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL
FIFTEEN LAST, AND THAT A MEETING WOULD BE HELD THIS WEEKEND TO
FORMULATE THE PLANS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

LEVISON DENIED THAT SUCH A PLAN WAS AGREED TO AT THE MEETING,
BUT AGREED THAT SPOCK WANTS THIS ~~NOT~~ TO MATERIALIZE.
LEVISON RELATED HE WAS WITH KING THE ENTIRE TIME ON SATURDAY AND
EVEN RETURNED WITH HIM TO HIS HOTEL. LEVISON AND WACHTEL CONCURRED
THAT KING SHOULD NOT AGREE AT THIS TIME TO RUN.

END PAGE ONE

* CIRM = COMMUNIST

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

62 APR 27 1967

11 APR 21 1967

RACIAL MATTERS

PAGE TWO

|| IN FACT, LEVISON COMMENTED, KING TOLD NORMAN THOMAS RECENTLY HE
|| WOULD NOT BE AVAILABLE.

ACCORDING TO SOURCE, A MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE THIS WEEKEND
IN BOSTON, PURPOSE OF WHICH WILL BE TO DISCUSS PEACE ISSUE. KING
AND SPOCK WILL ATTEND, BUT LEVISON WILL NOT BE ^{THERE,} ~~THER.~~

|| KING, ACCORDING TO LEVISON, IS CONFINED TO ATLANTA HOSPITAL,
|| HAVING ENTERED LAST NIGHT. NATURE OF ILLNESS IS UNKNOWN.

/LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

EFH

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/19/67

Information has previously been furnished the White House and the Attorney General that Norman Thomas has been in contact with Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, in attempt to have King run for President in 1968.

Information in the attached teletype will be disseminated to the White House and the Attorney General.

DMW:chs

we8/27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1206943-0

Total Deleted Page(s) = 7

Page 13 ~ Duplicate;
Page 19 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 93 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ Duplicate;
Page 108 ~ Duplicate;
Page 119 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For this Page X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

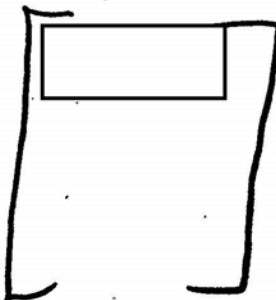
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C

~~DECLASSIFIED BY: GYOK~~
~~CLASSIFIED BY: GYOK~~

NOTE: The purpose of this "DRIF" form is to alert subsequent analysts as to the differing classification action taken in this particular appeal/litigation.

The subject of this appeal/litigation is Martin Luther King, Jr.. Below are listed the classifiable symbol number(s) which are not being addressed as classifiable informant(s) in serial(s) listed on the reverse side of this form. However, the utilization of the b7d exemption will protect the source(s) from exposure, without further enhancing their compromising possibility with the assertion of the (b)(1) national security exemption. The source(s) will continue to be classifiable in other appeals/litigations, pursuant to Executive Order 12356, 1.3(a)(4) and (b).



b7D

~~(S)~~ (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

b6
b7C

Date: 4/20/67

Transmit the following in PLAIN
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE 4-20-87
DECLASSIFYING OFFICER 6076

ReNYtel dated 4/19/67, in which conversation between STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL was reported.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information contained in re teletype. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office and one copy is enclosed for information of the Boston Office.

[redacted] was the source of the information in the LHM.

NY 694-S [redacted] was the source who furnished the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

Sources used in the characterization of HARRY WACHTEL were: anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, dated 7/19/50, at WFO and [redacted]

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 1-Boston (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
- 5-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

JMK:pam
(13)

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

55 APR 27 1967

ENCLOSURE
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3/14/90 BY 6972 EEP/STMS
82-064 EN 88-5124
REC-74-V-103
100-111180-211

18 APR 21 1967

Classified by 6080 JED/TAP INT. SEC.
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
DATE OF REVIEW 12-10-79
SI, 1-2.4.2
M Per 4-20-87

INTERSTATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 2/27/78 JF/mly

Classified by 3878 JED/TAP
Declassify on: OADR 1/19/89
Hanson/King 82-1611/LEWIS 83-1719

100-101170
UNREC COPY FOR COPY OF FILED IN

NY 100-153735

~~Secret~~
This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [] a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b7E

~~Secret~~



New York, New York
April 20, 1967

Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 19, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Harry Wachtel were in contact on that date. Their contact was arranged by Wachtel so that he could ascertain from Levison if Martin Luther King, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), had agreed to run for President of the United States. ~~SECRET~~

Wachtel had learned that the Women Strike for Peace group was to meet on April 19, 1967, for the purpose of preparing a pamphlet announcing a ticket with Martin Luther King for President and Dr. Benjamin Spock for Vice President of the United States. Wachtel had received information that Dr. Spock related it following a meeting on Saturday, April 15, 1967, and added that a meeting would be held this weekend to formulate plans for the campaign.

Levison denied that such a plan was decided upon at Saturday's meeting, but admitted that Spock wanted a ticket of King and himself. Levison was so sure that nothing happened at the Saturday affair that he told Wachtel that he did not leave King's side during the meeting and even accompanied King to his hotel following the meeting. ~~S~~

It was agreed to by Wachtel and Levison that King should not agree at this time to make a run for the Presidency. Levison mentioned that King told Norman Thomas recently that he would not run. (u)

According to the source, a meeting will be held this weekend in Boston, Massachusetts, by representatives of peace groups. Included in those who are scheduled to attend are King and Spock. Levison is not planning to be in attendance.

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING~~

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP~~

~~Classified by 3042 Pwr/DW5~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 2/25/8~~

COPIES DESTROYED
K209 DEC 31 1970

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

LEWIS
83-1719

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-510

Classified by 6080 Red/TMP
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification indefinite

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

At the present time, King is in an Atlanta, Georgia hospital, having entered on the night of April 18, 1967. The source did not know the nature of his illness. The source did learn, however, that King plans to be out of the hospital by Friday, April 21, 1967, in order to go to Providence, Rhode Island that night. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.] (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Harry Wachtel is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, New York, New York.

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information in December, 1949, that Harry H. Wachtel, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on a list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. *Xu*

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, another confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which revealed that the name Harry Wachtel was on a list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party (CP) at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. *Xu*

Regarding Harry Wachtel's wife, Leonora, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed that her name and address were on a list of names of newly elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County CP. *Xu*

With respect to the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, it is to be noted that this organization is an adjunct of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), of which Martin Luther King, Jr. is the president, and serves to raise funds for the SCLC.

~~SECRET~~

F B I

Date: 4/20/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR 10-30-84
50613~~

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven,
for Chicago one, and for New York one, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

b7D

Source utilized to characterize CAROL HOOVER is
[redacted] Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is NY 694-S* (U)

b7E

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished
by HOOVER to informant on 4/19/67 (U)

Informant said HOOVER told him MARTIN LUTHER KING,
JR., had agreed that she would be paid \$150 per week
commencing 4/1/67 through one week following termination
of the SCLC convention for her efforts in arranging this
convention. Informant said HOOVER has been paid for the first
three weeks in April (U)

According to HOOVER, after the SCLC convention
she will receive 10 percent of the gross receipts from all
benefits which she will arrange for SCLC. (U)

Informant advised that in regard to the forthcoming
SCLC convention he was at a loss to understand what services
HOOVER could render to SCLC worth \$150 per week. Inasmuch (U)

- ENCLOSURE
3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (REC 22)
1- Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM) EX-113
1- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 1) (RM)
4- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670) (1 - 100-5586) (M.L. KING, JR.)
(1 - [redacted]) (1 - 157-660) (CAROL HOOVER)

18 APR 21 1967

AGS:bjh
(9)

b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

57 MAY 1 1967

AT 100-6670

as this convention is to be held in Atlanta, the arrangements required will be much less than in previous years when this convention has been held in other cities. ~~(S)~~ (U)

It is believed informant's observation is pertinent.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC.

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* ~~(S)~~ (U) is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 20, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the latter part of April, 1967, a confidential source advised the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had recently arranged with Carol Hoover, until recently a special fund-raising officer, SCLC, to supervise all arrangements pertaining to the 1967 annual SCLC convention. This convention will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, during August, 1967. (S) (U)

Hoover will be remunerated by SCLC on a fee basis for the foregoing activity. (S) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by *SP6 BJA/ga*
Declassify on: OADR
10-30-84~~

80513

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

ENCLOSURE

100-447529-2163

~~SECRET~~

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

A characterization of the SCEF is attached hereto.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source. (S) (U)

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia. (S) (U)

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed \$50. (S) (U)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 20, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

During the latter part of April, 1967, a confidential source advised the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had recently arranged with Carol Hoover, until recently a special fund-raising officer, SCLC, to supervise all arrangements pertaining to the 1967 annual SCLC convention. This convention will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, during August, 1967. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Hoover will be remunerated by SCLC on a fee basis for the foregoing activity. ~~(S)~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED~~
~~EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN~~
~~OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by *SP16 BJA/ga*~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~ 10-30-84

80513

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/21/67

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: New York

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/64; and report of SA
EDWARD F. MC FADDEN dated 1/25/67 at Little Rock.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

rec 920010
② - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
3 - Little Rock (2 - 100-3564) (1 - 100-3506)
EFM/jew
(7)

EX-112

REC 46100 - 442529 2164

APR 25 1967

INT/SEC



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/21/67

Information concerning Martin Luther King's presidential aspirations has been previously furnished the White House and the Attorney General.

A summary of the information in attached teletype will be furnished the White House and the Attorney General.

DMW:chs

js *✓* *Wash*

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 21 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. DeLoach ☒
Mr. Mohr ☒
Mr. Wick ☒
Mr. Casper ☒
Mr. Callahan ☒
Mr. Conrad ☒
Mr. Felt ☒
Mr. Gale ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Sullivan ☒
Mr. Tavel ☒
Mr. Trotter ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Miss Holmes ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

FBI NEW YORK /10/

544 PM URGENT 4-21-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 2P

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CIRM, IS - C, OO - NEW YORK.
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

SOURCE CLOSE TO STANLEY

b7E

LEVISON, ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., ADVISED LEVISON AND KING
IN CONTACT THIS DATE ABOUT KING-S ITINERARY FOR NEXT WEEK AS WELL AS
OTHER MATTERS OF CONCERN. FOLLOWING IS WHAT SOURCE LEARNED:

KING, WHO HAS BEEN CONFINED TO ATLANTA, GEORGIA HOSPITAL, RECEIVED
CLEAN BILL OF HEALTH FROM DOCTORS.

LEVISON IS PREPARING SCLC APPEAL LETTER, WHICH
WILL INCLUDE KING'S POSITION ON PEACE ISSUE. STATEMENT WILL
NOTE THAT FAIR MINDED WHITES WHO DISAGREE WITH HIM ON PEACE
ISSUE WOULD PUNISH NEGROES BY CUTTING OFF THEIR SUPPORT TO
CIVIL RIGHTS.

IN REFERRING TO ARTICLES IN PAPERS COMMENTING ON
KING'S INVOLVEMENT IN VIETNAM ISSUE, KING SAID ONE BY
MICHAEL HARRINGTON (AUTHOR) OPINED THAT PRESIDENT JOHNSON WAS

RELAYED TO

AT-

56 MAY 1 1967

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

PAGE TWO

CONCERNED THAT HE (KING) MIGHT BE PUSHED INTO RACE FOR
PRESIDENCY, THEREBY TAKING NEGRO VOTES FROM HIM (JOHNSON).

KING MENTIONED ANDREW YOUNG WAS CONTACTED YESTERDAY
BY A MAN WHOM KING IDENTIFIED ONLY AS MARTIN, WHO ASKED IF
KING WOULD MEET WITH PRESIDENT JOHNSON IF HE WERE INVITED.

LEVISON SAID THAT WAS AN INDICATION JUST HOW IMPRESSIVE LAST
SATURDAY'S MARCH WAS. LEVISON ADVISED KING TO LET "THEM"
SWEAT OVER HIS POLITICAL POSITION (ALLUDING TO PRESIDENT).

CONFERENCE DIVERTED TO MEETING SCHEDULED FOR
NEW YORK CITY NEXT WEEK BY THE "NEGOTIATE NOW" GROUP.
ALTHOUGH MEETING RECEIVED THAT DESIGNATION, NEW YORK OFFICE
BELIEVES LEVISON HAD IN MIND CLERGY AND LAYMEN CONCERNED
ABOUT VIETNAM. ACCORDING TO LEVISON, GROUP WILL LAUNCH
CAMPAIGN FOR ONE MILLION SIGNATURES. AMONG OTHERS TO ATTEND
ARE DR. JOHN BENNETT (PRESIDENT, UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY),
GEHART ELSTON, JOHN KENNETH GALBRAITH AND VICTOR REUTHER.
LEVISON RECOMMENDED KING BE THERE SINCE GROUP HAS SUPPORT OF
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES. MEETING WILL TAKE PLACE EITHER
ON APRIL TWENTY FOUR, TWENTY FIVE OR TWENTY SIX NINETEEN
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

SIXTY SEVEN. KING AGREED TO BECOME FIFTH MEMBER OF GROUP.
KING WILL BE BACK IN NEW YORK CITY ON SUNDAY FOLLOWING
PRESS CONFERENCE IN BOSTON, WHICH WILL CONCERN VIETNAM.

DECISION OF CASSIUS CLAY NOT TO ENTER MILITARY
WAS DISCUSSED. LEVISON ADVISED KING ISSUE STATEMENT MAKING
FOLLOWING OBSERVATIONS..

THAT HE HAD URGED NEGROES BECOME CONSCIENTIOUS
OBJECTORS; THEREFORE APPLAUDED HIM; THAT MANY MORE NEGROES
SEE THE WAR AS A MYTH; THAT CLAY ACTED ON RELIGIOUS GROUNDS;
AND LASTLY, THAT AS AN ATHLETE, HE WAS TAKING A STAND BECAUSE
OF HIS BELIEF, NOT BECAUSE HE WAS LOSING MONEY.

LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM
LHM FOLLOWS.

END

HOLD

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/25/67

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (C)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re: Boston letter to Director dated 1/23/67.

During the period since referenced letter, the Boston Division has received no information which would indicate that the Communist Party in New England is asserting any influence in racial matters in this division.

Boston will continue to follow the activities of the Communist Party in this respect and if sufficient information is developed will submit a quarterly report by 8/1/67.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427)
JFN:gm
(3)

REC-4

EX 100

100-442529-2166

14 APR 26 1967

56 MAY 2 1967

100-442529-2166
100-442529-2166

b6
b7c

F B I

Date: 4/19/67

Transmit the following in ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~CLASSIFIED~~
~~EXTENDED~~
~~REASON~~
~~FCIM, I-2.4.2~~
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~
4-19-82
#870631-6876

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3/14/90 BY EEP/DMS
83-1719 8/24/92
11/21/82 11/9/91 9803 RDS/LSM/106

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information from [redacted] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Three copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office

b7E

[NY 694-S*] was the source of the information used in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON. The same source also characterized HARRY BELAFONTE. *Ku*

This LHM is characterized "Secret" because it contains information from [redacted] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON who furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [redacted]

b7E

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 3-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 3) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-6812) (STOKELY CARMICHAEL)
- 5-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - 100-153751) (STOKELY CARMICHAEL) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)

8 APR 20 1967

JMK:pam
(13)
C. C. Wick

APPROVED: [Signature]
DATE: 4/24/67
BY: [Signature]

INT. SEC. 82-0611
Classified by 3042 PWT/DMS
Declassify on: OADR 4/19/89
LEVISON 83-1719

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 1 - 1967

100-153735-924940
~~SECRET~~

Classified by 6080 led/yap
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/5/77

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

12-10-79 RAO 9803/583
CLASS. & EXT. BY [redacted]
DATE 4-19-82
APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP (S) OF DECLASSIFICATION OF INFORMATION
DATE 2/27/98 Jap/mjs



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
April 19, 1967

Bureau 100-442529-6611

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4 Jm/100*
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
DATE *1-1-82*
NEW FOR *4-19-87*
DECLASSIFICATION *#87063* *6076*

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

On April 17, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information: (U)

Stanley Levison and Gloria Cantor, the secretary to Harry Belafonte, the well known entertainer, were in contact on that date concerning an affair which took place on Saturday afternoon, April 15, 1967, following the demonstration at the United Nations protesting the war in Vietnam. The affair, which was held at Belafonte's house, was attended by Cantor, Levison, Martin Luther King, Stokely Carmichael and others. (U)

It was Levison's opinion, in summing up the results of the discussion which took place at the affair, that progress was made since it was agreed not to argue and criticize each other (Carmichael and King) on matters not agreed to, but instead, to cooperate on common goals. Levison was of the opinion that Carmichael made a conscious effort to be cooperative. (U)

Cantor did not agree with Levison's statement that Carmichael was cooperative, commenting that he was talking down to King. She does not trust Carmichael; neither does Levison. However, Levison feels differently toward him because he (Carmichael) knows that the kind of program he wants to advance is impossible for him with or without King. What Carmichael contends, according to Levison, is that there can be no advances made in civil rights unless Negroes form an armed resistance group, and resist the draft and resort to violence. This is hopeless and stupid in Levison's eyes; Carmichael wanted to open a program of cooperation with King. (U)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

SECRET
GROUP 1

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Classification*
DATE *2/27/18* *J6/mky*

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE *3/14/90* *6972* *SEP/Dus* *4/11/90*
82-0611 CN 80,513

Classified by *6080* *2/27/18*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

so that he could tour the country with King. It was Levison's conclusion that he just wanted to be with King so that he could draw an audience. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Cantor, according to the source, can be described as a hero worshipper of Martin Luther King, but recently she has formed some reservations in her own mind about some of his actions. In explaining, Cantor was disappointed to see King let Belafonte "push" him into an embarrassing situation during their discussion with Carmichael and other representatives of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Cantor was very sorry to see Belafonte side with SNCC rather than with King. It is her feeling that due to Belafonte's pressure on him, King is beginning to think like SNCC. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Cantor then revealed to Levison that she was upset to see that Belafonte could lead King. She opined that this may be due to King's indebtedness to Belafonte, since Belafonte continues to pay for "his nurse" (King's). Levison acknowledged that he knew about it, but felt it was due to the fact that King has a constant struggle with expenses. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Levison tried to console Cantor by telling her that King would never think and act like SNCC. He went even further and disclosed that King had told him that Belafonte was drawn to SNCC emotionally, but he (Belafonte) trusted King's integrity much more than he did of SNCC. Levison revealed that other discussions between King and Carmichael would take place thereby affording an opportunity to test the sincerity of both Carmichael and Belafonte. ~~(S)~~ (U)

It was Levison's belief that the trouble in the civil rights movement is due to the feelings of the radicals that King has to be a conservative and that Carmichael has to be a radical. Levison opined that Carmichael would eventually end up in defeat since he has no program to speak of and what he has, is an unsound one. In elaborating, Levison felt that one does not call for insurrection in a place where you are outnumbered and outgunned. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

According to Jean Smith, a secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, Harry Belafonte had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S) (U)

The YCL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

rs).

in.

10 8

~~SECRET~~

TELETYPE UNIT

APR 25 1967

ENCLOSED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Wick_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

FBI NEW YORK /1/

1014 AM URGENT 4-25-67 JLW

TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA 100-6670

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

CIRM, IS - C, OO - NEW YORK.

ADVISED DURING

b7E

NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTYFOUR^A LST THAT STANLEY LEVISON, PRINCIPAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER KING AND THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE /SCLC/, WILL BE IN ATLANTA, GEORGIA, INSTANT DATE /PRESUMABLY TO MEET WITH KING/. BASED ON SOURCE-S INFORMATION, LEVISON WILL RETURN TO NEW YORK CITY TONIGHT /INSTANT DATE/. MODE OF LEVISON-S TRAVEL UNKNOWN.

NEW YORK OFFICE IS OF THE OPINION THAT LEVISON-S PRESENCE IN ATLANTA WILL BE TO JOIN KING IN A MEETING INCIDENT TO VIETNAM ISSUE AND KING-S POSITION ON SEEKING THE PRESIDENCY.

END

~~CORR 1 4 WD 4 KING~~

END

HL R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

REC 11

EX-112

APR 26 1967

RELAYED TO

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 26 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Wick_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

\$

FBI NEW YORK

9-26 AM

4-26-67 EDR

TO DIRECTOR /100-442529/ AND ATLANTA /100-6670/

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

/9/ FROM NEW YORK /100-153735/

CIRM, IS-C, OO; NEW YORK.

RE NEW YORK AND ATLANTA TELETYPES, APRIL TWENTY
FIVE LAST, RE STANLEY LEVISON'S PRESENCE IN ATLANTA.

ADVISED

b7E

DURING LATE EVENING, APRIL TWENTY FIVE LAST, STANLEY LEVISON
RETURNED TO NEW YORK CITY FROM ATLANTA EARLIER THAT EVENING.

END

&&&

MKW R RELAY

FBI WASH.DC

REC 37

EX-113

100-442529-2169
APR 26 1967

RELAYED TO

57 MAY 2 1967

Domestic Intelligence Division

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 4/24/67

It should be noted on 4/22/67 Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, held a press conference and announced he would make his political plans known within 24 hours.

A summary of the information in attached teletype will be furnished the White House.

js
DMW: gsh*Director was
advised of this*
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED****DATE** 10-30-84 **BY** SP6 B. J. [signature]

80 513

\$

TELETYPE UNIT
APR 24 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. Felt	✓
Mr. Gale	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

FBI NEW YORK 121

1153 AM URGENT 4-24-67 JAM

TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA

ATLANTA VIA WASHINGTON - ENCODED

FROM NEW YORK 3P

CIRM, IS-C, OO-NEW YORK

BUFILE 100-442529 ATLANTA 100-6670 AND
NEW YORK 100-153735.

RE NEW YORK TEL APRIL TWENTY ONE LAST, CONCERNING MARTIN
LUTHER KING-S CONVERSATION WITH STANLEY LEVISON ON THAT DATE.

A SOURCE

b7E

CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, ADVISED ON NIGHT OF APRIL TWENTYTWO: ||

LEVISON AND KING IN CONTACT SO THAT KING COULD GET
LEVISON-S ADVICE AS TO WHAT HE SHOULD SAY TO PRESS ABOUT
HIS POSITION ON THE PRESIDENCY OF THE UNITED STATES. KING
WANTED TO GET HIS VIEW SINCE HE WOULD PROBABLY BE ASKED FOR
STATEMENT IN COMING DAYS. LEVISON MADE FOLLOWING COMMENTS
WHICH KING SHOULD USE:

END PAGE ONE

MR. DELOACH FOR THE DIRECTOR

RELAYED TO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

10-30-84

50613

Sp 6 B. J. J. G. A

APR 26 1967

5 - Gm

AT

PAGE TWO

"THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL GROUPS WHICH HAVE URGED ME TO BECOME A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY. I HAVE MET WITH THEM TO SAY THAT I HAVE NO INTEREST IN SUCH A PROPOSAL. I MADE IT CLEAR¹⁾ ALL MY ENERGIES WILL BE DEVOTED TO THE MANY PROFOUNDLY IMPORTANT RESPONSIBILITIES IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND MY COMMITMENT TO OPPOSE WAR IN VIETNAM.¹¹ IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE THAT THIS WAR IS TENDING TO CREATE A FLUID SITUATION. SHOULD THIS FANTASTICALLY UNWISE WAR CONTINUE AND ESCALATE TOWARD WORLD WAR THREE AND PERHAPS TOWARDS HUMANITIES' EXTINCTION AND SHOULD THE CAMPAIGN FOR RACIAL EQUALITY BE FURTHER STARVED, REBUKED AND FORGOTTEN, OUR COUNTRY INEVITABLY WILL BE FACING NATIONAL DISASTER. THESE CIRCUMSTANCES MAY WELL CAUSE PROFOUND AND BROAD BASE POLITICAL REALIGNMENTS AND MAKE RELEVANT AN INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY FOR WHICH I AM NOT AVAILABLE.¹¹ I REITERATE THAT I HAVE NO INTEREST IN ANY POLITICAL CANDIDACY AND AM THEREFORE ISSUING THIS STATEMENT TO REMOVE DOUBTS ABOUT MY POSITION ON THIS SUBJECT."

SAME SOURCE ADVISED LATE AFTERNOON, APRIL TWENTY THREE LAST.
LEVISON IN CONTACT WITH MARY TEMPLE (WHO IS UNKNOWN TO SOURCE)
END PAGE TWO

PAGE THREE

ABOUT KING'S POSITION ON PRESIDENCY. SOURCE SAID PRESS
CONFERENCE WILL TAKE PLACE AT NEW YORK CITY ON INSTANT DATE,
AT BILTMORE HOTEL, DURING WHICH TIME KING MIGHT MAKE STATEMENT.
PRESS CONFERENCE, SOURCE BELIEVES, WILL BE CALLED BY PROMINENT
MEN INVOLVED IN VIETNAM ISSUE. AMONG INDIVIDUALS EXPECTED ARE
JOSEPH RAUH, GERHART ELSTON AND OTHERS.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END

MKW R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

CC- MR. SULLIVAN

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/27/67

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re New Haven letter to Bureau 1/31/67.

During the period 2/1/67 through 4/30/67, New Haven has received no information pertaining to captioned matter; consequently, no report is being submitted at this time.

Upon receipt of pertinent information, the Bureau will be promptly advised, pursuant to existing Bureau instructions.

cc 92-494D
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Boston (Info) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - New Haven
WCH/hmg
(5)

EX-102

REC 18

100-442529-2171

APR 28 1967

INDEXED



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/26/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/20/67 - 4/24/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA RUSSELL D. JONES	TYPED BY swb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES at Milwaukee dated 2/1/67.

- P* -

LEAD

MILWAUKEE

AT MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

Will follow and report activities relating to communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 8/1/67.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1 and MI T-2, the

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ⑨ - Bureau (100-442539) (RM) 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - G-2, Chicago) 2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - OSI, Chicago) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)		100-442539-2172	REC-74
		EX-113	
		9 APR 27 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER.	<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>	
Request Recd.	ICD, CRD, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/13/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]		
By	BY: [initials]		

56 MAY 8 1967 CC ny 928 970

MI 100-14439

unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants
and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

✓ MI T-1 is

characterization of
JAMES BOULTON

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ MI T-2 is

Instant report page 3

All persons referred to in this report are on
the Security Index.

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 2 - INTC, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - G-2, Chicago)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM)
(1 - OSI, Chicago)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES
Date: April 26, 1967

Office: Milwaukee

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ An article appearing in "Communist View Point" which is published by Communist Party of Wisconsin, was critical of Milwaukee County School Board and school board elections. ✓ JAMES BOULTON, organizer of Milwaukee Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, (SWP) at SWP meeting, stated that the Young Socialist Alliance (YSA) should work with the Youth Council of the NAACP in their demonstrations. ✓ Members of the SWP hold membership in civil rights organizations but seldom attend meetings of these organizations.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

The January - February, 1967, issue of "Communist View Point" self-described as a bulletin of the Marxist Commentary, published by the Wisconsin Communist Party, carries an article entitled "The Milwaukee School Board Elections" and reads, in part, as follows:

"The basic kind of change that is needed to be really meaningful would be the election of a school board made up representatives of white and Negro parents, groups, educators, representatives of teachers' organizations and of Labor.

"Unfortunately this election cannot upset the present power structure in the board since most of the hard-core members are not up for election. But it can and should serve notice at least that the Board is out of step with public opinion and public needs,

"Our children deserve better than an inferior education. We must stop cheating them out of a democratic education. If the School Board is allowed to discriminate against one section of our population, it lowers the standard of education for all of our children. The only quality education is an integrated education."

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

At a meeting of the SWP held December 11, 1966, JAMES BOULTON said that the YSA should work with the Youth Council of the NAACP in their demonstrations.

(Source: MI T-1 on January 23, 1967)

JAMES BOULTON is the organizer of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP.

(Source: MI T-1 on March 20, 1967)

MI 100-14439

✓ A characterization of the Milwaukee Branch of the SWP and the YSA contained in the Appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

As of April, 1967, the following members of the SWP, Milwaukee Branch, were members of the civil rights organizations indicated below:

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE):
MYRTLE KASTNER

Negro-American Labor Council (NALC):
MYRTLE KASTNER
WAYNE LEVERENZ
JAMES BOULTON

Milwaukee United School Integration
Committee (MUSIC):
ALBERT STERGAR
BETSY STERGAR
MYRTLE KASTNER

National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People (NAACP):

Most members of the Milwaukee
Branch, SWP are members of this
organization.

Even though SWP members hold membership in the above organizations, they seldom attend meetings of these organizations.

(Source: MI T-2 on April 14, 1967)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MILWAUKEE BRANCH OF THE
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

During May, 1966, a source advised that the Milwaukee branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was founded in 1940 and is affiliated with and follows the aims and purposes of the national SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist," (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the founding declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

A source advised on May 23, 1966 that the original YSA was an organization formed during October, 1957 in New York City by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The leaders of this group were the guiding forces in the establishment of the national organization.

The source further advised on May 23, 1966 that the YSA is dominated and controlled on a national basis by the SWP through having SWP members comprise exclusively the National Executive Committee (NEC). The YSA, in reality, is the youth and training section for the SWP and the main source of new SWP members.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Room 535, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Milwaukee, Wisconsin
April 26, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES dated and captioned as above at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/19-26/67
TITLE OF CASE 0 <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE</u> <u>IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN	TYPED BY MHE
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 1/30/67 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-5 could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (REG. AM) 1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.) 1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.) 1 - DFO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.) 1 - New York (Info) (REG. AM) 1 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)		100-442529-2173	REC 46
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACST, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:	<i>[Signature]</i>	
Request Recd.	DATE FWD: 5/3/67		
Date Fwd.	HOW FWD: RLS		
How Fwd.	By: 5.5 MAY 1967		
By: 5.5 MAY 1967		EX-112	

100-442529-924970

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

✓ SU T-1

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ SU T-2

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterizations of WAYNE D. HOLLEY,
JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, ROBERT ARCHULETA,
ETHEL C. HALE

✓ SU T-3

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

✓ SU T-4

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ SU T-5

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by February 1, May 1, August 1 and November 1 of each year.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to: 1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air
Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - DIO, 12ND, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Date: 4/28/67

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: WAYNE D. HOLLEY and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI accepted tickets for National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) Credit Union banquet to be held in 3/67 at Salt Lake City, Utah. DI SANTI has a financial obligation to NAACP Credit Union. ARCHULETA, DI SANTI and ETHEL C. HALE are members of NAACP. Above persons are reported members of Communist Party of Utah.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification

SU 100-9845

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information has been developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

On March 8, 1967, a discussion group met at the home of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, Granger, Utah. Incidental to this meeting JOSEPH R. DI SANTI purchased two tickets to the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) Credit Union annual banquet to be held March 17, 1967, at Salt Lake City, Utah. WAYNE D. HOLLEY accepted six tickets to sell for the same activity.

(SU T-1, 3/10/67
SU T-2, 3/14/67
SU T-3, 3/14/67)

WAYNE D. HOLLEY is the Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Utah, and JOSEPH R. DI SANTI up to the time of his death on March 28, 1967, was a leading member of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 4/6/67)

The discussion group which met at DI SANTI's was a recruiting activity of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 4/6/67)

SU 100-9845

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its annual Credit Union meeting and banquet in Salt Lake City on March 17, 1967. Among those present was ROBERT ARCHULETA.

(SU T-1, 3/22/67
SU T-2, 3/31/67
SU T-3, 3/21/67
SU T-4, 3/20/67
SU T-5, 3/20/67)

ROBERT ARCHULETA is the Treasurer of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 4/6/67)

On March 29, 1967, the person handling the estate of JOSEPH R. DI SANTI made inquiries of the NAACP Credit Union, Salt Lake City, with respect to DI SANTI's indebtedness. It was determined that the Credit Union loan protection insurance would pay off the loan and the life savings insurance will pay an amount approximately equal to what DI SANTI had in his share account, amounting to about \$330.

(SU T-1, 3/31/67)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP at the present time has about 400 members on its records, many of whom, however, are not at the present time paid up. A membership drive is presently in process. It is expected that the number who pay up will amount to about 350 to 375 members.

HENRY LEE ADAMS, [REDACTED]

Utah
Utah, is the President of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. He is an Assistant Attorney General for the State of Utah. The issues of communism and communist infiltration have not come up during the past three months. No activities on the part of any members or others seeking to influence the activities of the NAACP have been of a nature which has caused President ADAMS to consider that communist infiltration

b6
b7c

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

SU 100-9845

was involved. Insofar as ADAMS knows, there are no currently active members of the branch who are suspected of being CP members, although he understands from other officers that there may be some nominal members who would be suspect. He does not know the identities of these.

The prime current problems of the branch are as follows:

(1) Open housing.

The recent Utah State Legislature did not bring the proposed bill on open housing to a vote. No plans for demonstrations or other activities are currently planned pertaining to open housing.

(2) The position of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) which refuses to permit Negroes to receive the priesthood.

This is considered to be unreasonable discrimination, but the branch knows of nothing that it can do which would have any effect than to cause the present situation to deteriorate rather than improve. No formal discussion has taken place on this, but informally the branch has decided that the best thing to do with this issue is to let it rest, even though it will at all times be a source of discomfort for Negroes.

There are no present trouble spots in Utah which would indicate that racial violence was imminent or even possible.

(HENRY LEE ADAMS, [redacted])

[redacted] Utah,

4/21/67)

b6
b7C

SU 100-9845

There are currently between 325 and 375 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. The principal civil rights interest of this branch continues to be open housing for Negroes and other minorities in the State of Utah. There has been some discussion in the past three months of ways and means to do something about the discrimination of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) in its refusal to permit Negroes to become priesthood holders. The position of the church that this is a doctrinal question which cannot be changed makes it awkward for the NAACP to accomplish anything by demonstrations or otherwise. It appears that nothing of a public nature will be done with respect to either open housing or the church position in the near future.

HENRY LEE ADAMS continues to be the President of the NAACP. He has given no indication that he plans to use demonstrations in the immediate future as a means of solving the problems of the Negro. The subject of communism and its relationship to the NAACP has not come up during the past three months. It is not considered at this time that any suspected members of the CP in Utah are in a position to materially influence the activities of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP.

Among the current members of the NAACP in Salt Lake City are:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted] Salt Lake City, Utah; membership expires September 30, 1967.

JOSEPH R. DI SANTI, 3545 South 3600 West, Granger, Utah; membership expires August 31, 1967. (JOSEPH R. DI SANTI died in March, 1967.)

ETHEL C. HALE, [redacted] Salt Lake City; membership expires December 31, 1967.

b6=
b7c

(SU T-1, 4/24/67)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SU 100-9845

ETHEL C. HALE is a member of the CP
of Utah but is presently on leave
of absence.

(SU T-2, 4/6/67)

- 6* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-9845

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon
Paxman, dated April 28, 1967, at
Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *RG Ter*
SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356)-RUC
CC 126

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

DATE: 4/26/67

Done

Re Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

REC 13

100-442529-2174

APR 28 1967

100-442529

2-Bureau (100-442529) (RAM)
1-Honolulu (100-6356)
LSB:sbt
(3)

Am



57 MAY 3 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/20-21/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>CLYM</i>		REPORT MADE BY KENNETH P. GLENNON	TYPED BY :bab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>per haw</i>	

REFERENCES: Buffalo letter to the Bureau, dated 3/22/67.
Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated 10/31/66 at Buffalo.

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

-P*-

LEADS

NEW YORK (INFORMATION)

New York, Office of Origin, is furnished one copy of this report as directed by Bureau Routing Slip, dated 10/9/64.

CLASS. & EXT. BY *SP-1 GSK-DLC*
REASON - *1.2.4.2.2*
DATE OF REVIEW *4-28-87*

JUN 12 1979

Copy 36,871

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 1 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - G-2, Fort Geo. G. Meade, Maryland (RM) 1 - NIS, New York (RM) 1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York (RM) 1 - New York (Info) (RM) 1 - Buffalo (100-18520)		100 + 442529	2175
		11 MAY 1 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY	AGENCY	
Request Recd.	DATE FORW.	DATE FORW.	
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW.	HOW FORW.	
How Fwd.	BY	BY	

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R209 DEC 31 1990

INT. SEC.

MAY 1 1967
ICC ref. 92490

CONFIDENTIAL

BU 100-18520

LEADS, cont'd.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit appropriate communication to reach the Bureau by 8/1/67.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
✓ BU T-1 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ BU T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ BU T-3 PSI [redacted] [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ BU T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

~~(U)~~

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information contained therein attributed to BU T-1 through BU T-4 could reasonably lead to the identification of sources of information of continuing value and jeopardize their future usefulness. ~~(U)~~

-B*-
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - G-2, Fort Geo. G. Meade, Maryland (RM)
1 - NIS, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York (RM)

Report of:

KENNETH P. GLENNON
4/28/67

Office: Buffalo, New York

Date:

Field Office File #: 100-18520

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-28-87 BY SP-1 GSK-DCC

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During February 1967, the Erie County Communist Party engaged in discussions of methods for promoting the 3/1/67 appearance of HERBERT APTHEKER at the State University of New York at Buffalo where he was to speak on the topic "The Negro Movement; Revolution or Reform?"

-P*-

Details:

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 GSK-DCC
REASON - 4.2 2
DATE 4-28-87
Camp# 36,871

JUN 12 1979

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information to report.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

During the period February 4, 1967 to February 19, 1967, the Erie County Communist

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

2.4
Party (ECCP) and its members engaged in discussions of methods of promoting the interest of the Negro people in the appearance of HERBERT APTHEKER at the State University of New York at Buffalo (SUNYAB) on March 1, 1967. On this date, APTHEKER was to give a speech on the topic "The Negro Movement; Revolution or Reform?" Those individuals principally engaged in this promotion work were GIL GREEN, New York State CP Organizer, (who urged that the ECCP widely distribute a booklet on "Black Power" written by HENRY WINSTON), TONY MASSA and JOHN MC KENZIE. During a meeting on February 19, 1967 after GIL GREEN urged ECCP members to appeal to the Negro community to support HERBERT APTHEKER's visit to SUNYAB for the above stated purpose, HATTIE LUMPKIN, an ECCP member, complained that nobody was thinking about how to get the Party line to the Negro community. She also said she did not believe that a white man like HERBERT APTHEKER could come to Buffalo to speak about Negro history.

Source: BU T-1
BU T-2
February 14
to 28, 1967

"The Worker" on June 28, 1966 reported that HENRY WINSTON was elected National Chairman of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention held June 22-26, 1966.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

During February 1967, TONY MASSA was known to BU T-1 as an ECCP member.

During February 1967, JOHN MC KENZIE was known to BU T-1 as ECCP Chairman.

During February 1967, HATTIE LUMPKIN was known to BU T-1 as a member of the ECCP.

On March 1, 1967, HERBERT APTHEKER appeared at SUNYAB in the Millard Fillmore Room of Norton Union. He

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BU 100-18520

spoke on the topic "The Negro Movement; Revolution or Reform?" About 600 people attended, only a small part of whom were Negro. APTHEKER described the Negro movement as a revolution. He said the imperialist society of the United States has the wrong approach to what the Negro people really want-human dignity and human rights. He opined that Negro people, through their movement, are demanding a change. APTHEKER indicated he wanted a peaceful change and was not in favor of violence.

During a question and answer period when he was asked whether he favored "Black Power," APTHEKER replied "Black Power" means different things to different people. He made no direct answer to the question but indicated he was in favor of more power for black people.

Source: BU T-3
March 2, 1967

BU T-1
BU T-2
March 6, 1967

~~(U)~~

HERBERT APTHEKER was elected to the National Committee of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention, June 22-26, 1966. ~~(U)~~

Source: BU T-4
June 1966

~~(U)~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN NATIONAL
ORGANIZATIONS

No information to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
April 28, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C (Buffalo file 100-18520)
Reference	Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *[Handwritten initials]* SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: New York)

DATE: 4/28/67

[Handwritten initials] (3) *[Handwritten initials]*

Re Savannah letter to Bureau, 1/21/67.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of report in the absence of any information within the Savannah Division pertaining to captioned matter.

100-924940

- (2) Bureau (RM)
- 2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1- Savannah

WPF/elh
(5)

[Handwritten symbol]

EX-102

REC- 16

100-442529-2176

MAY 1 1967

[Handwritten initials]



55 MAY 8 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

LIMITED CLASSIFICATION REVIEW

This document was not
reviewed in its entirety.
Classification review was
limited to:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>	<u>Page</u>	<u>Paragraph</u>
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on 3/19/79

by 2322 GAG/CA

File # 100-442529

Serial 2177

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/24 - 27/67
TITLE OF CASE O CIRM		REPORT MADE BY R. BERT CARTER	TYPED BY cmh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA R. BERT CARTER, Seattle, 1/30/67.

- P* -

LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by September 1, 1967.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report sent to New York for information since that office is origin and one to Denver because of the reference to the Indian Youth Conference in that city.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because information furnished by most of the sources, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof

APPROVED HM/v	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 Bureau (100-442529) (REG) 1 - NISO, Seattle (REG) 1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG) 1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info.) (REG) 1 - Denver (Info.) (REG) 3 - Seattle (100-27267) COPIES DESTROYED 8209 DEC 31 1970		100-442529-2177	REC-28
		MAY 1 1967	EX-113
			REC-72
			EX-108

AGENCY: ACSS, ONE, OST, SEC. SER:

DATE FORW: 5/4/67

HOW FORW: [initials]

BY: [initials]

59 MAY 10 1967

PROPERTY OF FBI.—This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

1cc kept 924900

SE 100-27267

and adversely affect the national security.

All persons named in this report as members of any basic revolutionary organization and who reside within the area covered by the Seattle Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Location</u>
✓ SE T-1 is	
Document from FSP on "Black Power" Characterization of IRENE HULL, JOHN HEALY, WILL PARRY, EARL GEORGE, MIKE RUBICZ, and AVALO A. FISHER.	
✓ SE T-2 is	
✓ SE T-3 is	
✓ SE T-4 is	
✓ SE T-5 is	
✓ SE T-6 is	
Characterization of RICHARD FRASER and WAYMON WARE	
✓ SE T-7 is	
✓ SE T-8 is	
SE T-9 (Not used)	
✓ SE T-10 is	
✓ SE T-11 is -PSI	

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- B -

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SE 100-27267

Identity of Source

SE T-12 is

[Redacted]

Seattle (Request)

SE T-13 is

[Redacted]

Location

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

b3
b7D
b7E

- C* -

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
1 - Region III, 115th MIG (REG)
1 - OSI, McChord AFB (REG)

Report of:
Date:

R. BERT CARTER
April 28, 1967

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File No.: 100-27267

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

✓ CP reportedly advocates strengthening of Negro position in organized labor with creation of new unions where necessary. ✓ YPEL at Seattle was criticized by CP members for being all-Negro but having white CP adviser. ✓ LONNIE HEALY, CP member, attended National Indian Youth Council Conference in Denver, Colorado in 2/67. ✓ She said she planned on meeting CP members there, introducing them to Indian leaders and attempt to enhance CP influence any way possible. ✓ Speech of Youth Council President at Conference was reproduced for CP District Committee members at Seattle. ✓ PSP representative at Seattle stated he is in favor of black revolution in America, as well as elsewhere in the world. ✓ PLP representative suggested Negroes join with poor whites in south in revolution and violent overthrow of Government.

~~C~~ (U)

- P* -

DETAILS:At Seattle, Washington~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP), USA

- (1) Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

No information developed.

- (2) Plans, et cetera, made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On March 15, 1967, a meeting of the Press Commission of the North and South Central CP Sections was held at the home of CP member MARION KINNEY, Seattle, Washington. Another CP member, HILDUR JOSEPHINE HUGHES, was also present. HUGHES distributed to those in attendance a 22-page document plus a bibliography. The document was titled "Negro Commission, Northern California District of the Communist Party". It was dated December, 1966.

SE T-1 (3/16/67)

On February 7, 1967, a meeting of the Sno-King CP Club was held at Seattle. In attendance was WILL PARRY who reported on a meeting he attended at which GEORGE MEYER, a national CP leader for the trade union movement, spoke. MEYER stressed a seven-point program which included the following:

- (1) Strengthening of organized labor for the Negro people with the creation of new unions where necessary.
- (2) Working class unity and elimination of class or color discrimination.

SE T-2 (2/14/67)

SE T-3 (2/14/67)

On December 18, 1966, a meeting of the CP Youth Club was held at Seattle and among those present was TIMOTHY LYNCH who reported as follows:

He is in the process of forming a Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) in the Central Area of Seattle which is predominately Negro and low-income white in composition. The group will work with the "poor" white people. LYNCH stressed the fact that this is not a Friends of SNCC organization, but an

actual SNCC chapter which he and several others are trying to form. He said the group is very small now and will be for some time before they can think of themselves as a true SNCC organization, let alone apply for chapter membership.

SE T-4 (1/5/67)

SNCC is an organization which has concerned itself with racial matters in the United States.

WASH
On January 8, 1967, the CP Youth Club met at the home of an adult CP member, VIVIAN GEORGE. A rather heated discussion developed around the topic of "black power" and the fact MIKE RUBICZ, CP member, admitted the Young Political Explorers League (YPEL) now consists of ten Negro members. MIKE RUBICZ apologized for not having any white members and said this was to be corrected in the near future. REE ANN WEBB, CP member, objected strongly to this approach saying that under the philosophy of "black power", the League should remain an all-Negro organization. In addition, RUBICZ, a caucasian, should not be the adviser. RUBICZ became very defensive as did VIVIAN GEORGE. In turn, WEBB also became defensive. VIVIAN GEORGE complained that REE ANN WEBB had no right to come into the Central Area and tell her and RUBICZ how it should be handled. WEBB objected to this approach. RUBICZ conceded he would not remain adviser to the League if it were possible to find a Negro adviser. He indicated this might take some time to accomplish.

SE T-4 (1/24/67)

✓ YPEL is characterized in the appendix.

WASH
On January 22, 1967, the CP Youth Club again met at Seattle Club member JOHNNY WEBB stated there is a need for discussion on civil rights and "black power" in the Seattle area. He said the Party had the fault of being dogmatic in particular areas of struggle. He said it is not proper for the CP to advocate having a white adviser to an all-Negro organization. WEBB was referring to MIKE RUBICZ, a CP member, being the adviser to the all-Negro YPEL.

Q: 11 SE T-4 (1/24/67)

WASH
On January 31, 1967, LONNIE HEALY, a CP member, said she had received a mimeographed notice of, and invitation to attend, the National Indian Youth Council Conference in Denver, Colorado, the following weekend. She said she telephoned long distance to Denver asking if it were proper for her to attend and was urged to do so. She discussed this matter with MILFORD SUTHERLAND, Northwest District Organizational Secretary, of the Communist Party,

SE 100-27267

who urged her to go. She planned leaving Seattle by airplane on February 4, 1967. She proposed to meet CP members at Denver, introduce them to Indian leaders and attempt to enhance CP influence in Indian affairs in any manner possible. Her living expenses and transportation are to be borne by the CP.

HEALY said she is taking enough money with her so she can spend as much time as possible with these people and do anything which may be beneficial. In HEALY's absence from Seattle, VIVIAN GEORGE, another CP member, said she would be at the HEALY home when the children returned from school and would remain there through the dinner hour. HEALY said SUTHERLAND suggested holding a fund-raising affair to raise money for the trip following HEALY's return.

SE T-5 (2/15/67)

Following the Indian conference at Denver, HEALY brought with her to Seattle a copy of a document received at the conference. She arranged to have 50 copies of the item mimeographed for distribution. A reproduction of the item is attached.

SE T-5 (2/28/67)

February 6, 1967

Presentation of Clyde Warrior, President
National Indian Youth Council

Most members of the National Indian Youth Council can remember when we were children and spent many hours at the feet of our grandfathers listening to stories of the time when the Indians were a great people, when we were free, when we were rich, when we lived the good life. At the same time we hear stories of droughts, famines and pestilence. It was only recently that we realized that there was surely great material deprivation in those days, but that our old people felt rich because they were free. They were rich in things of the spirit, but if there is one thing that characterizes Indian life today it is poverty of the spirit. We still have human passion and depth of feeling (which may be something rare in these days), but we are poor in spirit because we are not free - free in the most basic sense of the word. We are not allowed to make those basic human choices and decisions about our personal life and about the destiny of our communities which is the mark of free mature people. We sit on our front porches or in our yards and the world and our lives in it pass us by without our desires or aspirations having any effect. We are not free. We do not make choices. Our choices are made for us, we are the poor. For those of us who live on reservations these choices and decisions are made by federal administrators, bureaucrats, and their "yes men", euphemistically called tribal governments. Those of us who live in non-reservation areas have our lives controlled by local white power elites. We have many rulers. They are called social workers, "cops", school teachers, churches, etc., and now OEO employees. They call us into meetings to tell us what is good for us and how they've programmed us or they come into our homes to instruct us and their manners are not always what one would call polite by Indian standards or perhaps by any standards. We are rarely accorded respect as fellow human beings. Our children come home from school to us with shame in their hearts and a sneer on their lips for their home and parents. We are the "poverty problem" and that is true: and perhaps it is also true that our lack of reasonable choices, our lack of freedom, our poverty of spirit is not unconnected with our material poverty.

The National Indian Youth Council realizes there is a great struggle going on in America now between those who want more "local" control of programs and those who would keep the power and the purse strings in the hands of the federal government. We are unconcerned with that struggle because we know that no one is arguing that the dispossessed, the poor, be given any control over their own destiny. The local white power elites who protest the loudest against federal control are the very ones who would keep us poor in spirit and worldly goods in order to enhance their own personal and economic station in the world. Nor have those of us on reservations fared any better under the paternalistic control of federal administrators. In fact, we shudder at the specter of what seems to be the forming alliances in Indian areas between federal administrators and local elites. Some of us fear that this is the shape of things to come in the War on Poverty effort. Certainly, it is in those areas where such an alliance is taking place that poverty program seems to be "working well." That is to say, it is in those areas of the country where the federal government is getting the least "static" and where federal money is being used to bolster the local power structure and local institutions. By "everybody being satisfied", I mean the people who count and the

Indian or poor does not count.

Let us take the Head Start Program as an instance. We are told in the not-so-subtle racist vocabulary of the modern middle class that our children are "deprived". Exactly what they are deprived of seems to be unstated. We give our children love, warmth and respect in our homes and the qualities necessary to be a warm human being. Perhaps many of them get into trouble in their teens because we have given them too much warmth, love, passion, and respect. Perhaps they have a hard time reconciling themselves to being a number on an IBM card. Nevertheless, many educators and politicians seem to assume that we, the poor, the Indians, are not capable of handling our own affairs and even raising our own children and that state institutions must do that job for us and take them away from us as soon as they can. My grandmother said last week, "Train your child well now for soon she will belong to her teacher and the schools." Many of our fears about the Head Start Program which we had from listening to the vocabulary of educators and their intentions were not justified, however. In our rural areas the program seems to have turned out to be just a federally subsidized kindergarten which no one seems to take too seriously. It has not turned out to be, as we feared, an attempt to "rethread" the "twisted head" of the child from a poor home. Head Start, as a program, may not have fulfilled the expectations of elitist educators in our educational colleges and the poor may not be ecstatic over the results, but local powers are overjoyed. This is the one program which has not upset any one's apple cart and which has strengthened local institutions in an acceptable manner, acceptable at least to our local "patrons".

Fifty years ago the federal government came into our communities and by force carried most of our children away to distant boarding schools for ten or twelve. My fathers and many of my generation lived their childhoods in an almost prison-like atmosphere. Many returned unable even to speak their own language. Some returned to become drunks. Most of them had become white haters or that most pathetic of all modern Indians - Indian haters. Very few ever became more than very confused, ambivalent and immobilized individuals - never able to reconcile the tensions and contradictions built inside themselves by outside institutions. As you can imagine we have little faith in such kinds of federal programs devised for our betterment nor do we see education as a panacea for all ills. In recent days, however, some of us have been thinking that perhaps the damage done to our communities by forced assimilation and directed acculturative programs was minor compared to the situation in which our children now find themselves. There is a whole generation of Indian children who are growing up in the American school system. They still look to their relatives, my generation, and my father's to see if they worthy people. But their judgement and definition of what is worthy is now the judgement most Americans make. The judge worthiness as competence and competence as worthiness. And I am afraid me and my fathers do not fare well in the light of this situation and judgement. Our children are learning that their people are not worthy and thus that they individually are not worthy. Even if by some stroke of good fortune, prosperity was handed to us "on a platter" that still would not soften the negative judgement our youngsters have of their people and themselves. As you know, people who feel themselves to be unworthy and feel they cannot escape this unworthiness turn to drink and crime and self-destructive acts. Unless, there is some way that we as Indian individuals and communities can prove ourselves competent and worthy in the eyes of our youngsters there will be a generation of Indians grow to adulthood whose reaction to their situation will make previous social ills seem like a Sunday School picnic.

For the sake of our children, for the sake of the spiritual and material well being of our total community we must be able to demonstrate competence to ourselves; For the sake of our psychic stability as well as our physical well being we must be free men and exercise free choices. We must make decisions about our own destinies. We must be able to learn and profit by our own mistakes. Only then can we become competent and prosperous communities. We must be free in the most literal sense of the word - not sold or coerced into accepting programs for our own good, not of our own making or choice. Too much of what passes for "grassroots democracy" on the American scene is really a slick job of salesmanship. It is not hard for sophisticated administrators to sell tinsel and glitter programs to simple people - programs which are not theirs, which they do not understand and which cannot but ultimately fail and contribute to already strong feelings of inadequacy. Community development must be just what the word implies. Community Development. It cannot be packaged programs wheeled into Indian communities by outsiders which Indians can "buy" or once again brand themselves as unprogressive if they do not "cooperate". Even the best of outside programs suffer from one very large defect - if the program falters helpful outsiders too often step in to smooth over the rough spots. At that point any program ceases to belong to the people involved and ceases to be a learning experience for them. Programs must be Indian creations, Indian choices, Indian experiences. Even the failures must be Indian experiences because only then will Indians understand why a program failed and not blame themselves for some personal inadequacy. A better program built upon the failure of an old program is the path of progress. But to achieve this experience, competence, worthiness, sense of achievement and the resultant material prosperity Indians must have the responsibility in the ultimate sense of the word. Indians must be free in the sense that other more prosperous Americans are free. Freedom and prosperity are different sides of the same coin and there can be no freedom without complete responsibility. And I do not mean the fictional responsibility and democracy of passive consumers of programs; programs which emanate from and whose responsibility for success rests in the hands of outsiders - be they federal administrators or local white elitist groups.

Many of our young people are captivated by the lure of the American city with its excitement and promise of unlimited opportunity. But even if educated they come from powerless and inexperienced communities and many times carry with them a strong sense of unworthiness. For many of them the promise of opportunity ends in the gutter on the skid rows of Los Angeles and Chicago. They should and must be given a better chance to take advantage of the opportunities they have. They must grow up in a decent community with a strong sense of personal adequacy and competence.

America cannot afford to have whole areas and communities of people in such dire social and economic circumstances. Not only for her economic well-being but for her moral well-being as well. America has given a great social and moral message to the world and demonstrated (perhaps not forcefully enough) that freedom and responsibility as an ethic is inseparable from and, in fact, the "cause" of the fabulous American standard of living. America has not however been diligent enough in promulgating this philosophy within her own borders. American Indians need to be given this freedom and responsibility which most Americans assume as their birth right. Only then will poverty and powerlessness cease to hang like the sword of Damocles over our heads stifling us. Only then can we enjoy the fruits of the American system and become participating citizens - Indian Americans rather than American Indians.

Perhaps, the National Indian Youth Council's real criticism is against a structure created by bureaucratic administrators who are caught in this American myth that all people assimilate into American society. That economics dictates assimilation and integration. When from the experience of the National Indian Youth Council and in reality which we cannot emphasize and recommend strong enough, the fact that no one integrates and disappears into American society. What ethnic groups do is not integrate into American society and economy individually, but enter into the mainstream of American society as a people, and in particular as communities of people. The solution to Indian poverty is not "government programs" but in the competence of the person and his people. The real solution to poverty is encouraging the competence of the community as a whole.

National Indian Youth Council recommends for "openers" that to really give these people "the poor, the dispossessed, the Indians", complete freedom and responsibility is to let it become a reality not a much-heard-about dream and let the poor decide for once what is best for themselves.

We recommend that funds or subsidy or whatever its called be provided for indigent tribes and communities so that they themselves decide what they would like to do and what they deem best for their community. Of course, we realize within the present structure this is not possible. So we further recommend that another avenue of thought be tried, such as junking the present structure and creating another, since it is typical of bureaucratic societies that when one takes upon himself to improve a situation, one immediately, unknowingly falls into a structure of thinking - in order to improve any situation you take the existing avenues of so-called improvement and reinforce the existing condition, thereby re-inforcing and strengthening the ills that are implicit in the very structure of that society.

On February 14, 1967, LONNIE HEALY discussed her experiences at the National Indian Youth Conference held the previous week. She said this was the first time in history the Federal Government had agreed to meet with the Indian Youth group. A Mr. BENNETT represented the Government at the Conference which was attended by about 30 persons.

HILDUR JOSEPHINE HUGHES, a CP member, asked HEALY if this was a (Communist) Party meeting. HEALY laughed so much over this question HUGHES said she felt there must be something to it. HEALY denied this by saying, "... there has never been a Party conference on the Indians alone".

1/15/68
HEALY displayed a mimeographed speech of CLYDE WARRIOR, which was set out hereinbefore, and discussed the possibility of reproducing this item. She asked HUGHES the number of persons on the CP District Committee. When HUGHES replied about 30, HEALY suggested that 40 copies of the document would be sufficient for her distribution needs.

1/15/68
HEALY said she had not talked with MILFORD SUTHERLAND about having an article done but had talked with VIVIAN GEORGE and ~~JOHN HEALY~~ (her husband) both of whom are CP members and they stated they felt an article should be done. The exact nature of the article was not discussed at the time but it apparently had a bearing on the Indian situation.

SE T-5 (2/16/67)

1/15/68
On February 14, 1967, MILFORD SUTHERLAND made available 300 copies of an undated and untitled statement on Indian matters which were to be distributed by mail along with a weekly publication known as the "Letter From Olympia" which is prepared by ~~VIVIAN GABOURY~~, a CP member, during the time the Washington State Legislature is in session. The source did not know who authored the statement but made available a copy, and a reproduction of it is attached.

SE T-5 (2/16/67)

We are American Indians here at the State capitol in Olympia today with the proxy of our red brothers everywhere. We are protesting by this demonstration, the denial of our rights to fish as provided under the Federal Treaty of Medicine Creek.

For many years justice for the American Indian has been conspicuous by its absence, especially here in Olympia. But just recently, after only a year's deliberation, the state supreme court handed down a decision concerning our fishing right. The essence of the decision does not recognize our federal Treaty rights.

Constitutionally, state law does not supercede Federal law. This would mean that the provisions of any federal treaty is the supreme law of the land. That the provisions are superior to the exercise of any state's police power.

It should outrule Washington state's particular brand of "Blackjack" justice as enforced by the Departments of fish and game. "Blackjack" justice to the Indian is a fact. Women and children have felt the blackjacks of drunken wardens, oldmen of nightsticks and seven cell flashlights and even impartial newsmen have been systematically worked over by the "Gestapo" police power of this state. Many an Indian's life has been threatened for daring to stand up to their might. In the courts, the American Indian has been met with stalls and time smothers under prolonged and expensive trials.

And then the state supreme court yawns in its decision and says "A state court has the right to be wrong".

Washington DC is a long way from Olympia but perhaps we shall have to journey there too in our never-ending search for true justice. Though the past and present history of treaties between the federal government and their captives Indian nations exemplify a treaty as a "convenient way or license to steal" for the government.

If this be so, then perhaps our next appeal must be to the governments and people of the world. For it would seem that Hanoi, or Moscow or London or France should be deeply concerned with United States treaties and the violation of them. The American Indian can well remember, when they were strong nations, many a conference table to talk of peace treaties and of good will. Maybe like the American Indian who have been constantly swindled of their last vestige of land and rights by the repeated treaty violation, the world questions the good faith of a United States treaty.

But that does not deny that good men of conscience with justice in their hearts do not exist. It is to them we appeal to here today. For if justice is denied to us today because we are weak and defenseless by you who have the power to mete justice, then the day will come when you or your children will also appeal for justice to the deaf ears of your conquerers. "The seeds you sow are the crops you reap".

B. Other Communist Groups

1. Freedom Socialist Party of Washington (FSP)

✓ FSP is characterized in the appendix.

- a. Plans, etc., made at district and lower level meetings including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

On February 4, 1967, the FSP held a symposium on "black power" at the Yesler Branch of the Seattle Public Library under the chairmanship of RICHARD FRASER. Strong sentiments for black nationalism were expressed. One person said he wanted to be the first to throw bricks through the windows of grocery stores in the Central Area (predominately Negro) in Seattle because they had white managers. ~~C~~ (U)

~~WASH~~ RICHARD FRASER was a FSP member in July, 1966, according to SE T-6 as of that time. ~~C~~ (U)

~~WASH~~ PAUL BOWEN said that as a former communist he thought that Negro equality would come through socialism. He now understands Negro equality must come through the Negroes' own efforts, and socialism will come last to him. BOWEN indicated he is a strong advocate of black nationalism. ~~C~~ (U)

~~WASH~~ WAYMON WARE indicated he was in favor of a black revolution in America as well as elsewhere in the world so as to achieve racial equality. He said the Negroes of America are allies with other black people in the world who are rising up against their oppressors and getting their freedom. ~~C~~ (U)

[SE T-7 (2/8/67)] ~~C~~ (U)

~~WASH~~ PAUL MILLER BOWEN was found guilty of violating the Smith Act of 1940 in U.S. District Court, Seattle, in 1953. This conviction was appealed and subsequently dismissed by the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

WAYMON WARE was reported in July, 1966, as being a FSP member as of that time according to SE T-6. ~~C~~ (U)

Another source who attended the above-mentioned symposium advised further as follows regarding the general theme of the discussion: Black power means political power and unity among the Negro people. ~~C~~ (U)

[SE T-8 (2/20/67)] ~~C~~ (U)

SE 100-27267.

On February 11, 1967, RICHARD FRASER (FSP member - supra) spoke at a FSP public forum at Seattle on the topic "Integration versus Separatism". He said the Muslims are trying to get the United States to give them five southern states, but the only way they will get them will be by force. In fact, the only way any Negroes will get anything in this country is to take it by force. ~~(U)~~

WASH
[SE T-8 (2/20/67)]
[SE T-10 (2/20/67)] ~~(U)~~

On February 18, 1967, LEE MAYFIELD spoke at a FSP public forum at Seattle on the topic, "The Southern Police State - Bulwark of American Racism". She said the South is a police state. Time after time colored people are murdered, and nearly every time those responsible have been released. A colored sheriff was elected in one county in Alabama. The white people took away the fees paid to the sheriff for process serving and gave the fees to another department with a white man in charge of collecting them. The only way the colored people in the south are going to get any place will be to join with the poor whites in a revolution and do away with the capitalistic system. The history of the Negro people in the south before and after the Civil War is a record of persecution, lynchings and murder. Ways were found by the whites to circumvent the law. The poll tax is one method of keeping the colored people from voting in the south. ~~(U)~~

[SE T-11 (3/6/67)] ~~(U)~~

- b. Plans, etc., as revealed in Party publications and other propaganda media such as written directives, press releases and the like.

On January 17, 1967, a leaflet from the FSP, Seattle, was received which advertised three courses being offered at the Free University of Seattle (FUS), which group is characterized in the appendix. One of these courses was described in the leaflet as follows:

"GHETTO: CRISIS OF LEADERSHIP, A Workshop. Wednesdays, 8:30 p.m.

Coordinator: Waymon Ware, EA. 5-9616.

This will be a dynamic workshop; its method will reflect the living movement. Its theme will be -- BLACK POWER: ITS MEANING & HOW TO GET IT.

Aims: to Analyze the unique position of the Negro in American society; to define the Negro problem.

to Clarify the ideology, strategy & tactics of the movement.

to Define and describe the tasks of its leadership and to Bring Together those persons interested in developing such a leadership."

SE T-10 (1/17/67)

WAYMON WARE, FSP member, was characterized previously.

On April 19, 1967, ~~STOKELY CARMICHAEL~~ ^{W. S. H.}, national head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (supra), spoke at Garfield High School in Seattle. A leaflet was distributed to persons in attendance captioned "Statement of Freedom Socialist Party on Black Power". A reproduction of the leaflet is attached.

SE T-1 (4/26/67)

STATEMENT OF FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY

011 BLACK POWER

The appearance of the Black Power movement marks a new stage in the development of American radicalism. By openly presenting the strategy of organizing the Black masses in a struggle for political power, by moving to cut all ties with the Democrats and Republicans, and by entering into direct opposition to the Draft and the war in Vietnam, this new tendency has projected itself into conflict with the whole American Establishment and the social-economic complex upon which it rests.

Implicit in this strategy is a struggle for a basic revolutionary social change in the U.S. We welcome this projected struggle because it coincides precisely with the aims of Revolutionary Socialism, and represents an indispensable component of the preparation for the coming American Revolution.

Leon Trotsky predicted that "the militant Negroes will become a vanguard of the working class." This prediction will be fulfilled, because the Black workers are the only massive section of the American population which, because of their special oppression, can easily see through the fraudulent claims of the Great Society.

This capacity to cut through the propagandistic lies of the White Power structure, and to see the truth of American society gives the Black militants the necessary quality for leadership.

We do not evaluate this movement as "racist", nor do we consider its present form and program complete and totally adequate to its tasks. We regard the Black Power movement as the beginning - the embryo of that section of the vanguard of the American working class of which Trotsky spoke.

Not only is the movement ~~not~~ "racist", it holds out the only practical means of combatting racism. The American working class, if it is to fulfill its destiny: -- to take the political power in this country --, must achieve a class consciousness. The Black worker is the historical symbol of labor in this country, and until the white worker can identify with the Black, there will be no class consciousness.

The definition of Black, therefore, is a precondition for the definition of class. The existence of a solid cadre of Black workers is an essential pre-condition for a Socialist revolution in the U.S.

Moreover, such a cadre can serve as the focal point for a complete re-organization of the whole socialist vanguard and the creation of a new revolutionary party, a task which must be carried out if there is to be any basic social change in this country.

Among the central defects of all the previous attempts to build a revolutionary party in the U.S. has been their essentially white-racial character, reflected in leadership even during periods of massive Negro recruitment. This defect has proven fatal to the entire "old" left. The emergence of a Black revolutionary leadership, standing on its own feet, is a promise for the future of the Socialist movement. It will be re-created on the basis of genuine equality.

FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON
FREEWAY HALL - 3815 5th Ave. - N. E.
Seattle, Washington - 98105
Phone ME 2-7449

2. Progressive Labor Party - State of Washington (PLP)

✓ The PLP is characterized in the appendix.

- a. Plans, etc., made at District and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

✓ On January 21, 1967, leaflets announcing the appearance of JOHN HARRIS in Seattle, Washington, on January 28, 1967, were distributed in the Central Area of Seattle as well as being placed on parked automobiles. These leaflets announced HARRIS would speak on the topic, "The Plot Against Black America" at 8 p.m., Saturday, January 28, 1967, at Washington Hall, Seattle. The leaflet described HARRIS as a PLP organizer and former SNCC worker in Watts, California, whose appearance at Seattle was being sponsored by the Washington State PLP and the Committee for the Defense of JOHN HARRIS. The leaflet said HARRIS had been arrested on a "criminal syndicalism" charge for passing out leaflets denouncing the "police killing of LEONARD DEADWYER in Watts". The leaflet posed the following questions:

- "Why is Harris being framed?
- "What is the truth about Watts? Harlem? South Chicago? and Seattle?
- "What is 'criminal syndicalism'?
- "What can be done to defend black people from criminal groups?"

SE T-12 (1/24/67)

As scheduled, the JOHN HARRIS meeting was held during the evening of January 28, 1967, at Washington Hall and approximately 40 to 50 persons attended, including some individuals who have been publicly identified as members of the CP and the FSP of Washington.

✓ In addition to HARRIS, other speakers at the meeting were EUGENE FRANK ROBEL, PAUL BOWEN and AVALO A. FISHER. *1/28/67*

ROBEL read a statement denouncing the U.S. Government for prosecuting him.

On May 21, 1963, EUGENE FRANK ROBEL was arrested on a bench warrant issued in United States District Court, Seattle, charging violation of Title 50, Section 784 (a) (1) (D), following an indictment charging that ROBEL engaged in employment in a defense facility while a member of

the Communist Party (CP) of the United States. This indictment against ROBEL was dismissed by United States District Court Judge WILLIAM J. LINDBERG, Western District of Washington, on October 5, 1965. The case was appealed by the Government and is presently pending before the Supreme Court of the United States.

PAUL BOWEN spoke and said that the Negro people are solving their own problems, not depending on the white people, and he expressed pleasure in seeing a person such as HARRIS come to Seattle.

AVALO A. FISHER made a collection speech and told of having been imprisoned himself. He urged that funds be given to help the defense of JOHN HARRIS. He announced that the sum of \$136.40 had been collected at this meeting.

AVALO A. FISHER was convicted March 21, 1957, in United States District Court, Seattle, of violation of Title 18, Section 1001, United States Code, in that he fraudulently signed non-communist affidavits which were filed with the National Labor Relations Board. FISHER was incarcerated in United States Penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, on January 26, 1959, to begin serving his sentence of five years. On October 1, 1965, SE T-1 advised that it was announced at a Communist Party meeting in Seattle on September 28, 1965, that AVALO A. FISHER and his wife, MYRNA, were at that time officers in the Washington State Progressive Labor Party.

In his talk, JOHN WESLEY HARRIS, Jr., delivered a verbal attack against persons of the white race regardless of whether these individuals were "liberals" or "segregationists". He praised JOSEPH STALIN and Red Chinese leaders and denounced the U.S. for being in Vietnam. He said that with all the might of the U.S. the USA could not beat the "half-ragged brown people in North Vietnam." He claimed all white people, regardless of how pro-Negro they might be, are racists, whether or not they want to be because they were taught to be such since birth.

HARRIS said he wants the Negro struggle and class struggle to remain separate. He wants "military cadres" among Negroes to be set up all over the U.S. to strike at the same time in a Negro revolution in this country. As an example of what can be done, HARRIS pointed out all of the National Guard in California was thrown into the Watts area to stop a riot. He said if the National Guard was needed to stop the riots in Watts, "look what can be done if the black revolution started simultaneously in San Francisco, Oakland, and other cities in California and in the United States".

SE T-7 (1/30/67)

Another source who attended the HARRIS meeting stated HARRIS' speech dealt generally with Negro oppression in the white society. HARRIS said a solution to Negro oppression would be for white people to get out of colored neighborhoods and let the colored people fight their own battles.

HARRIS mentioned the plan being formulated to set up small cadres in every Negro community in the U.S. for the purpose of revolution and violent overthrow of the Government. HARRIS based this theory on the difficulty found in handling the riots at Watts.

HARRIS made a plea to the Negro people in attendance to contact the local leaders of the PLP so as to start forming these cadres immediately. He mentioned communications must be established so cadres all over the nation will be aware of each other and when, where, and how to strike in a coordinated effort.

During the question and answer period of the meeting, HARRIS answered one question by stating, "I am a Marxist".

SE T-13 (1/30/67)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

On March 3, 1967, a meeting of the Central Committee on Union Discrimination of CORE was held at Seattle from 8 to 10:45 p.m. and approximately 30 persons were present, including IRENE HULL, WAYMON WARE, JOHN HEALY, WILL PARRY, EARL GEORGE and MIKE RUBICZ.

According to SE T-1 in July, 1966, IRENE HULL, JOHN HEALY, WILL PARRY, EARL GEORGE and MIKE RUBICZ were all members of the CP as of that time.

WAYMON WARE, FSP member, was previously characterized.

At the meeting WARE suggested he write up proposals to be used for the Building Trades Committee. WARE said one of the answers to the Negro discrimination problem is to concentrate on the apprenticeship programs in and out of the union and to go after the unions through the hiring halls. The basic problems for the Building Trades Committee to answer are (1) the feasibility of using the Committee's experts and energies to recruit qualified people for jobs and (2) make the unions hire Negroes. It was agreed to do both.

WARE later commented he thought the committee was a "phoney set up" and he may pull out of it. The source said the many faces of the "left" represented at the meeting were all trying to capture the committees on which they are represented.

SE T-7 (3/14/67)

APPENDIX

FRANK KRASNOWSKY, Organizer;
GUS CARLSON, Associate Organizer;
MIRIAM RADER, Recording Secretary;
BOB PATRICK, Finances;
DICK FRASER, National Relations and writer of documents;
CLARA FRASER, Publications, with other duties assigned to other members.

In August, 1966, the first source furnished the August 5, 1966, issue of "The Freedom Socialist", self-described as the "Voice of the FSP of Washington." This publication states, "We are a new revolutionary socialism organization," stating that it is comprised of the former Seattle Branch, SWP, "individual independent radicals who were part of the 1964 united socialist electoral coalition which created the FSP," and "A new segment of radical youth who have recently adopted Marxism as their political philosophy."

APPENDIXFREE UNIVERSITY OF SEATTLE (FUS)

In its issue of September 30, 1966, "The Spectator", a student publication of Seattle University, carried an article on the formation of FUS at the University of Washington (UW), Seattle, Washington. It stated, in part, that RON RICHARDSON, a junior at the UW who is one of the founders of the movement in Seattle, stated the "free" does not refer to money but to academic freedom. "The student and teacher will meet together on common grounds to develop course content, curriculum, and to discuss direction of the school. In contrast to departmentalized education, courses will bridge several disciplines, emphasize controversy and clash of ideas. . . ." The free university "basically represents dissent with the present system. People wouldn't spend their money and teachers would not volunteer their services unless this dissent existed."

On August 30, 1966, a source reported RON RICHARDSON is in charge of FUS, RICK SALING has supervision of the Marxist classes and MIRIAM RADER is in charge of the "radical" classes.

In July, 1966, a second source stated MIRIAM RADER, daughter of UW philosophy professor, Dr. MELVIN M. RADER, and RICK SALING are members of the Freedom Socialist Party of Washington which is the new name adopted by the former members of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RONALD ALAN RICHARDSON resides with MIRIAM RADER at Seattle, according to the second source in August, 1966, but has no known party affiliation.

APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965, at New York City, to organize the PLM into the PLP. The PLP will have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

The "New York Times," April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary socialism, was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen of New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party of the United States for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a biweekly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The June 1, 1965, issue of "Challenge," page 6, states that, "this paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government on every level."

The source advised that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 622, 132 Nassau Street, New York City, where the PLP publications are prepared.

APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - WASHINGTON STATE, Aka
Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party

On May 4, 1965, a first source advised that the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was held in New York, New York, on April 15 - 18, 1965, for the purpose of organizing the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) into the PLP. The PLP convention indicated that its ultimate objective was the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism - Leninism.

This first source advised on May 4, 1965 and August 31, 1965, that at the PLP founding convention on April 15, 1965, CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF from Seattle, Washington, stated that the PLP should be national in character. He added that in the Seattle, Washington area, there were about twenty (20) people in a group, mostly from the Communist Party, and that this group did not feel too close to the PLP yet since they did not have sufficient time to read PLP literature. VAN LYDEGRAF held discussions with MILTON ROSEN and MORTIMER SCHEER at the founding convention for the purpose of incorporating the Seattle group into the PLP. ROSEN and SCHEER were elected as National Chairman and Vice Chairman, respectively, at that PLP convention.

On January 20, 1966, EDWARD LEMANSKY was interviewed in Seattle, Washington, by representatives of Radio Stations KIRO and KETO, Seattle, at which time LEMANSKY stated that he was the National Organizational Secretary of the PLP. LEMANSKY stated that about thirty (30) people in Washington State were interested in the PLP and that the PLP would have an organization in Washington State by the end of January, 1966. LEMANSKY said that the PLP is a revolutionary socialist organization and is fighting to establish a socialist United States.

The March, 1966, issue of "Spark", which describes itself as the "Western Voice For Revolution" and as being published by the PLP, carried an article on page two (2) entitled "PLP In Northwest". This article stated that the first PLP organization in the Pacific Northwest was formally established at a convention held in the State of Washington the last week of January, 1966. The sessions were attended by sixteen (16) delegates and several guests. The convention elected a District Committee and unanimously voted to apply for affiliation to the PLP.

On April 4, 1966, a second source furnished a copy of a ten (10) page document entitled, "Position Paper on Mass Political Action and Elections Policy," by CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF. This document states that "discussion material prepared by the Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party, PO Box 25674, Seattle, Washington."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIXYOUNG POLITICAL EXPLORERS LEAGUE (YPEL)

A source stated REE ANN HALONEN, daughter of OIIVA HALONEN, who was then the Chairman of the Communist Party's Industrial Section at Seattle, had said on July 29, 1957, that the youth group in Seattle was considering adoption of the name Young Political Explorers.

A second source advised a meeting of the Communist Party (CP) Downtown Club in Seattle was held on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD, CP member, stated she was the youth director of the Young Political Explorers. She stated there were two groups in Washington, and the Seattle group had fifteen active members. The age limits were from twelve to twenty years of age. The purpose of the group was to examine all political ideas, including socialism.

A third source also reported on the CP Downtown Club meeting on October 30, 1958. WANDA HUBBARD stated the youths had chosen the name of Young Political Explorers, which is a statewide CP organization and was formerly known as the Labor Youth League. HUBBARD stated it is directly supported and directed by the CP.

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A fourth source advised MARY SUTHERLAND, Youth Director of the Northwest District of the CP, stated on May 17, 1961, that she was handling two youth groups, one of which was the teenage youth group.

The fourth source advised on March 14, 1966, the Young Political Explorers League continues in existence in the Seattle area and is under the guidance and leadership of MARY SUTHERLAND.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Seattle, Washington

April 28, 1967

*In Reply, Please Refer to**File No.* 100-27267

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA R. BERT CARTER
 dated and captioned as above
 at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Classified by 2047/2017/05/06/57
Declassify on: NND 11/28/57
Gannett King 82-0611
LEVISON 83-1719
9/03/ROD/gtr
2/14/94
#344231

FBI
Date: 4/25/67

~~SECRET~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED TO 4/25/67
DECLASSIFIED ON 10/6/94
5668SLD/gtr
10/6/94
244231

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Priority) _____

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) BY [signature]
DATE 12-5-79

ReNYtels dated 4/21 and 24/67, wherein information was reported pertinent to MARTIN LUTHER KING's involvement in anti-war activities and his position on the Presidency.

Enclosed are ten copies of an LHM reporting information from [redacted] the source of the information in referenced communications. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office, office of origin in the KING case.

SA JAMES M. KIRBY was the Agent referred to in LHM.

NY 694-S* was the source of the information in the characterizations of STANLEY LEVISON.

Sources used to characterize HARRY WACHTEL were anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH, dated 7/19/60, at WFO, re "WLS; IS-C" and [redacted].

ENCLOSURE

- 4-Bureau (Encls. 10) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
- 2-Atlanta (100-6670) (Encls. 2) (RM)
- 2-New York
 - (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
 - (1 - 100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.) (43)
 - (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL) (43)
 - (1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
 - (1 - 100-NEW) (NEGOTIATE NOW) (42)
 - (1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)

JMK:pam
(14)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sent M Per

~~SECRET~~

XEROX
MAY 1 1967

C C. Wick

62 MAY 5 1967

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY Agent in Charge

DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 3/14/90 DATE 8/11/90

CN 80 513 82-0611
11/27-91 8-12-11-41 9803 RDD/pmt/41 83-1719 8/20/92

UNRECORDED COPY OF ENCL. FILED IN

~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Files of the NYO contain insufficient information of a subversive nature to characterize MARY TEMPLE, GERHARD ELSTON, PHILIP BAUM and WILLIAM J. BUTLER.

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON, which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S*.

b7E

~~SECRET~~ (u)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

~~Secret~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 25, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

~~SECRET~~ ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP (S) BY *[initials]*
DATE *12-5-79*

Bureau 100-442529

~~CLASSIFIED AND~~ *SECRET*
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~ *2* Communist Influence in Racial Matters
~~DATE OF REVIEW FOR~~ *4-26-87*
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 21, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in conference on that date. Here follows a report of what transpired, based on the information the source was able to ascertain: ~~(U)~~

King, who was confined to an Atlanta, Georgia hospital for several days last week, was found to be in good health, according to what he told Levison. ~~(U)~~

Levison, who is in the process of preparing an SCLC appeal letter, wanted to get King's approval to include in the letter a statement as to King's position on Vietnam. The statement, which Levison will prepare, will note that fair minded whites who disagree with King on the peace issue would punish Negroes by cutting off their support to civil rights. ~~(U)~~

Reference was made to numerous articles which have been appearing in papers throughout the country commenting on King's involvement in the Vietnam issue. King mentioned one by Michael Harrington (an author of several books) in which he opined that President Johnson was concerned that King might be pushed into the race for the Presidency, thereby taking Negro votes away from him. ~~(U)~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY *5186 RCB/ELM*
REASON: *1-2.4.2-2*
DATE OF *4-6-87*

DECLASSIFIED BY *SP12 BTJ/CM*
ON *2-14-98* *34423*

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRS)
DATE: *3/14/90* *6/12/93* *4/11/90*
82-0611 *CU 90 513*
4-27-91 *9803 RCB/dms/ELM* *83-118-72*

9803/ROD/ELM *2/14/94*
344231
CLASSIFIED BY *3442 RCB/ELM*
DECLASSIFY ON: *OADR 11/29/88*
Gov. row *King* *82-0611*
LEVI 50N *83-118-72*

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

4.5

King told Levison that Andrew Young, the Executive Director of the SCLC, was contacted on April 20, 1967, by a man whom King identified as Martin, who asked if he (King) would meet with President Johnson if he were invited. Levison told King that that was an indication how impressive last Saturday's march really was (alluding to the march and demonstration at the United Nations on Saturday, April 15, 1967). Levison, in light of King's comments, advised him to let "them" (President Johnson) sweat over his political position. (U)

King and Levison then digressed to what Levison described as a meeting in New York City during the week of April 24-28, 1967, sponsored by the "Negotiate Now" group. According to Levison, the group will launch a campaign for one million signatures opposing the war in Vietnam. Among those who are expected to attend the meeting are Doctor John Bennett, the President of the Union Theological, John Kenneth Galbraith (the former Ambassador to India and presently a faculty member at Harvard University, and Victor Reuther (the brother of Walter Reuther). The meeting, Levison thought, will take place on April 24, 25 or 26, 1967. (U)

Levison advised King to present himself at the meeting of the group since the group has the backing of the National Council of Churches. At Levison's suggestion, King agreed to become a member of the group and agreed to be present when a date for the meeting is finally agreed upon. (U)

Finally, King and Levison took up the Cassius Clay controversy. Levison recommended that King issue the following statement in light of Clay's decision not to become a member of the military forces: (U)

"That he (King) had urged Negroes become conscientious objectors, therefore applauded Clay; that many more Negroes see the war as a myth; that Clay acted on religious ground; and lastly, that as an athlete, Clay was taking the stand because of his belief and not because he was losing money." (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On April 22, 1967, the same source furnished information which revealed that Levison and King had reason to be in conference earlier that evening. King's primary reason in conferring with Levison was to get Levison's advice as to what he should say to the press about his position on the Presidency of the United States. It was King's feeling that he would be asked if he would be available for or desired the Presidency. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Levison, after deliberating with King as to whether he should make any statement, suggested he make the following statement which he and Harry Wachtel had prepared for King's use: ~~(S)~~ (U) 117

There have been several groups which urged him (King) to become a candidate for the Presidency and that he had met with them to declare a lack of interest in such a proposal. He should make it clear his energies will be devoted to the many profoundly important responsibilities in civil rights and his commitment to oppose the war in Vietnam; that it is understandable that the war is tending to create a fluid situation and that should this fantastically unwise war continue and escalate toward World War III and perhaps toward the extinction of humanity and should the campaign for racial equality be further starved, rebuked and forgotten, the country will be facing a national disaster. These circumstances may well cause broad base political realignments and make relevant an independent candidacy for which he (King) would not be available. In conclusion, King should reiterate that he does not have any interest in a political candidacy. ~~(S)~~ (U) 118

During the afternoon of April 23, 1967, the same source advised that Stanley Levison and Mary Temple (a writer for the "New York Post") conferred on that date about Martin Luther King's position with regard to the Presidency. Temple related that a conference would take place on Monday, April 24, 1967, at the Biltmore Hotel, New York City, the purpose of which would be to afford several people, who have been active in the peace movement, to meet with King since he has not had any contact with people from organizations such as the National Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE). Temple wanted to know if it would be possible that King might make a statement as to his availability to run for President. Levison was unaware as to what King might do, but promised Temple he would try to find out and let her know. ~~(S)~~ (U) 119

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

On April 24, 1967, an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) observed the listing of events at the Biltmore Hotel, New York, New York, and noted that a press conference was scheduled for 11:00 a.m. that date. The conference was called by the "Negotiate Now" group. *for Vietnam Peace*

At 12:00 noon the Special Agent of the FBI observed the following people leave the hotel elevator:

Martin Luther King
Harry Wachtel
Andrew Young
Bernard Lee (personal assistant to King)
James Bevel
Joseph Rauh

*67
51
15*

"The New York Times", April 25, 1967, on page 16, reported a story concerning Martin Luther King entitled "Dr. King and A. D. Aide Join New Group for Vietnam Peace". The article reported that on April 24, 1967, Martin Luther King joined leaders of various cultural and religious organizations in announcing the formation of a group demanding that the United States end the bombing of North Vietnam now and without conditions.

At a news conference at the Biltmore Hotel, Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Vice Chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, said the new body, "Negotiate Now", would gather a million signatures on petitions to be presented to President Johnson by early summer. The petitions, according to Rauh, would also ask that:

"The United States take further initiatives leading to a standstill truce.

"North Vietnam and the National Liberation Front respond affirmatively to any new United States initiatives and join with the United States in a standstill cease-fire.

"South Vietnam join in these steps."

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Other members of the forming group, as reported in the article, are Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations; Gerhard Elston, Director for Vietnam Affairs for the National Council of Churches; Philip Baum, Executive Director of the American Jewish Congress, and William J. Butler, General Counsel for the National Society for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE).

Rauh described "Negotiate Now" as a three-part nationwide campaign to persuade President Johnson to end the war. He said it comprised:

1. Collecting the signatures on petitions;
2. A state-by-state countdown of local delegations of major business, labor, religious and other leaders who would go to Washington in late Spring to lobby their Senators, Congressmen and Administration officials for new American peace efforts;
3. A national education drive to inform Americans that the war could be ended honorably and within a reasonable period of time.

On the night of April 24, 1967, the source mentioned previously furnished information which disclosed that Stanley Levison would be in Atlanta, Georgia on April 25, 1967. Based on the information from the source, Levison's presence would be on business incident to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). He is scheduled to return to New York City on April 25, 1967. # (u)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

April 25, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 21, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), were in conference on that date. Here follows a report of what transpired, based on the information the source was able to ascertain: ~~(U)~~

King, who was confined to an Atlanta, Georgia hospital for several days last week, was found to be in good health, according to what he told Levison. ~~(U)~~

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Reference was made to numerous articles which have been appearing in papers throughout the country commenting on King's involvement in the Vietnam issue. King mentioned one by Michael Harrington (an author of several books) in which he opined that President Johnson was concerned that King might be pushed into the race for the Presidency, thereby taking Negro votes away from him. ~~(U)~~

12-4-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 5780 RCB/ELM
DATE 12-4-22
DATE OF REVIEW 4-25-87

~~SECRET~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED BY 9803 RAB/gtl
ON 2/14/93
344231
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 BY: EEP/DMS 4/11/90
82-0611 CN 80-513
11-26-2019 12-11-91 9803 RAB/gtl

CLASSIFIED BY 3042 RAB/gtl
DECLASSIFY ON: 12/28/88
CIVILIAN KING 82-0611
83-571

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP4 JRM/ta
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 4-21-87
6076

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE DENVER	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/28/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/20-21/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS DENVER DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH C. LEARNED	Classified Classification Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification by See Top Secret mf Form 4-774
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Denver letter to Bureau dated 1/30/67

- p* -

LEAD:

DENVER

At Denver, Colorado: Will report on this matter prior to 8/1/67.

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Location

T-1: [redacted]

100-9258-1A6

T-2: [redacted]

Characterization of HARRY NIER
and BILL PERDUE

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Special Agents mentioned in connection with the 1/6/66 sit-in at the Denver FBI Office are identified as SAC SCOTT J. WERNER and ASAC JOHN F. MORLEY.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM) (RM) 1 - G-2, Chicago (RM) 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM) 1 - OSI, Lowry AFB, Denver (RM) 1 - 113th M.I. Group, Denver (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 4 - Denver (2 - 100-8997) 1 - 100-1800 1 - 100-2650		100 442529-2179	REC-8
COPIES DESTROYED R209 DEC 31 1970		10 MAY 1 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report SEC. SER. Notations			
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, [redacted] RAO		
Request Recd.	DATE: 5/1/67		
Date Fwd.	DATE: [redacted]		
How Fwd.	HOW: [redacted]		
By	BY: [redacted]		

55 MAY 15 1967 [redacted] 924 940

DN 100-8997

This report has been classified "~~Confidential~~" since data reported from T-1 could reasonably result in identification of a confidential informant of continuing value and compromise the effectiveness thereof which could adversely affect the national defense.

- B* -
Cover Page

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - G-2, Chicago (RM)
1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
1 - OSI, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver (RM)
1 - 113th M.I. Group, Denver (RM)

Copy to:

~~Unlimited Classification
Review Conducted
See For Serial
100-442529~~

Report of: JOSEPH C. LEARNED
Date: April 28, 1967

Office: DENVER

Field Office File #: 100-8997

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights reported
2/28/67 that appeal of the defendants had been granted by
the Colorado Supreme Court.

- P* -

Details:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

A. January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights

On March 2, 1967, DN T-1 made available the following letter which is dated February 28, 1967, and reports on the activities of the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights:

"Dear Friends,

"Although you have not heard from me for several months the Defense Committee has been active and our attorneys have been working hard. Then on January 6th, the first anniversary of the arrest of the six civil rights workers in Denver, the Colorado Supreme Court announced that they would hear our appeal!

"Previously the City had moved to dismiss appeal proceedings on a technicality dealing with vague instructions for appeal in state law. The Superior Court granted the motion and we appealed to the Supreme Court on Writ of Certiorari. This was the only procedure open to us and is discretionary with the Court. No Certiorari appeal to Superior or District Court is on record as a precedent so our case has become historical in still another way. The work done by Mr. Nier and Mr. O'Dell and the success they have had has made us all both proud and grateful.

"So the appeal moves on and the record is filed in the Supreme Court for the hearings which will take place in the near future. We hope they will mark the final victory. But we are again faced with a financial crisis. The details of how our funds have been spent are on the reverse side of this letter and our balance is less than \$100. We must now pay for printing the briefs for the Colorado Supreme Court which even from a sympathetic printer will be an enormous cost for paper and binding plus the additional filing fees. We need close to \$500 more just to get before the Supreme Court and we hope you will help - today. Justice is expensive. Can we count on your support?

"Sincerely yours,

"/s/ Philip W. Perdew

"Dr. Philip W. Perdew, Chairman
January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights"

"Statement of Finances for the January 6th Committee for Constitutional Rights, prepared by Dr. Philip W. Perdew.

"Total Amount received by Committee \$864.45

"Expenses

Bank Charges - University Hills	\$ 2.50
Postage for three mailings	80.00
Trial Costs - Subpoenas, Witness & Filing Fees	88.72
Transcript - County Court	500.00
Filing Fees - Superior Court	15.00
Reporter's Fees	10.00
Filing Fees - Supreme Court	30.65
Additional Copies of legal briefs	20.20
Transcript Cost - Superior Court	20.25
Total	\$767.32
Balance	\$ 97.13"

Re: Six Civil Rights Workers Mentioned Above

At 12:20 P.M. on January 6, 1966, a group of individuals, who had been escorted to the reception room of the Denver Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation by a General Services Administration (GSA) building guard, were met by the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) and Assistant Special Agent in Charge of the Denver FBI Office. The Denver FBI Office is located in the New Federal Building. This meeting took place in the reception room since the group refused an invitation by the SAC to meet in his office.

Included in the group were ROBERTA DE LUXE, JOHN PERDEW, AMANDA PERDEW, BILL PERDUE, also known as Billy Lee June, JAN PHILLIPS and MARY JO OSGOOD. A spokesman for the group identified it as representing the Denver Area Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee). The spokesman said the group was protesting the recent slaying of SAMUEL YOUNGE, a Negro civil rights worker in Tuskegee, Alabama.

The group was told by the SAC that the FBI is an investigative agency which gives immediate, thorough attention to investigative matters within its jurisdiction, but it is not a protective agency and, consequently, does not have authority to furnish protection to anyone.

After the spokesman for the group had stated the purpose of the group's visit and after the SAC had explained the responsibilities of the FBI, the group was asked whether they had any additional business to transact. When they indicated they did not, they were requested to leave the reception room. Several members of the group did leave. The six individuals named above refused to leave and began a sit-in. Consequently, they were escorted from the reception room and out of the New Federal Building by representatives of the U. S. Marshall's office and GSA guard personnel.

When the six individuals re-entered the New Federal Building on January 6, 1966, they were arrested by representatives of the Denver Police Department on a local charge of disturbance. An additional charge of resisting an officer was subsequently lodged against ROBERTA DE LUXE, who threatened a city jail guard with a knitting needle at the time she was being booked at the Denver City Jail on January 6, 1966.

DN 100-8997

The six individuals were subsequently tried in Denver County Court and on May 4, 1966, the jury found each of them guilty of the disturbance charge. On May 6, 1966, the judge fined each of the six \$100.00. DE LUXE was acquitted of the resistance charge.

Special Agents, FBI

Mr. NIER, mentioned in Dr. PERDEW's letter, is HARRY K. NIER who was chairman of the defunct Denver Chapter, Fair Play for Cuba Committee (FPCC); BILL PERDUE, one of the six civil rights workers, was a former member of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

DN T-2, 4/21/67

✓ Characterizations of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and the Denver Branch, SWP, appear as appendices hereto.

FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE (FPCC)
DENVER CHAPTER

A source advised on December 15, 1960, that a meeting was held at the headquarters of the Denver Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), on December 10, 1960, for the purpose of establishing a Denver Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. HOWARD WALLACE acted as chairman and an organizing committee was appointed.

HOWARD WALLACE has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A source, on May 9, 1961, advised that on May 5, 1961, the Denver Chapter, FPCC, was formed with the following elected officers:

HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., Chairman *COLO*
T. E. "DUKE" ROBERTSON, Jr., Secretary
NORMAN HODGETT, Treasurer

NORMAN HODGETT has been identified by a source as a member of the Denver Branch, SWP.

The Denver Chapter, FPCC, has publicly announced as its purpose to help bring to light the truth about Cuba. It has indicated the FPCC is virtually the sole organized source of critical dissent from American-Cuban policy in the United States. Announced aims of FPCC are to end the ban imposed by the U. S. Government on travel to Cuba, to present those aspects of events in Cuba which the press in this country ignores, and to work toward re-establishment of diplomatic relations and travel between the United States and Cuba.

A source advised during February, 1964, that there is no current activity on the part of the Denver Chapter, FPCC, and according to HARRY KAUFMAN NIER, Jr., who was chairman of this organization, it is no longer in existence.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Denver, Colorado
April 28, 1967

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Joseph C. Learned dated April 28, 1967, at Denver

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

TELETYPE
APR 25 1967
ENCODED MESSAGE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Wick	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

717 PM URGENT 4/25/67 ARK

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (100-153735)
FROM ATLANTA (100-6670)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON ENCODED RELAY

5-C. *[Handwritten signature]*

[Handwritten circle around "O"] CRIM. IS- C.

[Handwritten signature]

RE NEW YORK TEL AND ATLANTA TEL, APRIL TWENTYFIVE, INSTANT.
STANLEY LEVISON OBSERVED IN VICINITY OF SCLC HEADQUARTERS
IN COMPANY OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., AT FOUR FORTYTHREE P.M.
APRIL TWENTYFIVE. KING AND LEVISON ALSO OBSERVED AT ATLANTA
AIRPORT TOGETHER.

LEVISON DEPARTED ATLANTA SIX FIFTEEN P.M. ON EASTERN
FLIGHT ONE HUNDRED FOURTEEN DUE TO ARRIVE NYC SEVEN FIFTY SIX P.M.

LHM FOLLOWS.

END. V

FBC R RELAY

FBI WASH DC

REC-21

100-1442527-218

14 APR 28 1967

54 MAY 4 1967

RELAYED TO *[Handwritten mark]*

~~SECRET~~

1 SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

"The Southern Patriot," a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF).

"The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals.

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF.

4*

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 20, 1967

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated
and captioned as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 8

Page 43 ~ Duplicate;

Page 44 ~ Duplicate;

Page 46 ~ Duplicate;

Page 47 ~ Duplicate;

Page 95 ~ Duplicate;

Page 96 ~ Duplicate;

Page 98 ~ Duplicate;

Page 108 ~ Duplicate;

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X Deleted Page(s) X

X No Duplication Fee X

X For this Page X

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TREAT AS YELLOW

FBI

Date:

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GAT
ON 11/23/89 182-0611 Garber (King)

Transmit the message that follows by coded teletype: URGENT

To:

FIELD DISSEMINATION

☐
☐
b3
b7E

From: DIRECTOR, FBI

Classification: ~~SECRET~~ - NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

Subject: MEETING OF U.S. PEACE MOVEMENT REPRESENTATIVES WITH
NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE FROM STOCKHOLM, MAY
FOURTEEN - FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY SEVEN, PARIS, FRANCE.

TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 11 1967

RECORDED INDEXED

REC-74

(Text of message begins on next page.)

11 MAY 16 1967

TREAT AS YELLOW

Classified by 6123
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Approved CDB/711

~~SECRET~~

Sent

M Per

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

DECLASSIFIED BY 3042 PWT/GB/T
ON 1/23/89 (82-0611 Gannon/King)

~~SECRET~~

ON MAY ELEVEN INSTANT A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE WHO IS VERY
CLOSE TO STANLEY LEVISON, CONFIDENTIAL ADVISOR TO MARTIN LUTHER
KING AND FORMER CLANDESTINE MEMBER OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (CP),
ADVISED THAT (f) u

b7D

[REDACTED] LEVISON AND ANDY YOUNG, EXECUTIVE
ASSISTANT TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, WERE IN CONTACT THIS DATE. YOUNG
ADVISED HE HAD VERY IMPORTANT MATTER TO DISCUSS WITH LEVISON SINCE HE
COULD NOT REACH MARTIN LUTHER KING. ACCORDING TO YOUNG, ONE CORA WEISS
CONTACTED HIM TO RELATE SHE HAD RECEIVED WORD (FROM WHOM IS UNKNOWN)
THAT THE NORTH VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, WOULD
LIKE DESPERATELY TO MEET IN PARIS, FRANCE, MAY FOURTEEN NEXT WITH A
GROUP FROM ^{U.S.} ~~the~~ PEACE MOVEMENT AND CONSEQUENTLY, THEY HAVE INVITED MARTIN
LUTHER KING, DR. BENJAMIN SPOCK, DAVE DELLINGER OF "LIBERATION MAGA-
ZINE", CARL OGLESBY, FORMER PRESIDENT OF STUDENTS FOR DEMOCRATIC
SOCIETY, IVANHOE DONALDSON, CHAIRMAN OF STUDENT NON-VIOLENT COORDINATING
COMMITTEE, AND DAGMAR WILSON OF WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE. (f) u

CARL OGLESBY AND DAVE DELLINGER ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN IN
ATTENDANCE AT THE RECENT "INTERNATIONAL WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL" SET
UP IN STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN BY LORD BERTRAND RUSSELL (f) u

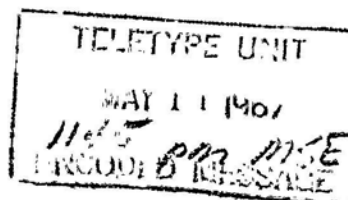
TELETYPE UNIT
MAY 11 1967
1145 PM '67
ENCODING MESSAGE

PAGE TWO

WEISS SAID ^{THAT THE} NORTH VIETNAMESE ARE ANXIOUS TO HAVE A REAL APPRAISAL OF WHAT SITUATION IS IN THIS COUNTRY. LEVISON FELT THAT POSSIBLY WEISS ^{HAD} SUGGESTED SUCH A MEETING SINCE IN HIS OPINION, ^{THE} NORTH VIETNAMESE WOULD HAVE NO REASON TO KNOW OGLESBY AND DONALDSON. / SAID HE DID NOT TRUST WEISS' JUDGMENT. LEVISON SUGGESTED EITHER YOUNG OR JAMES BEVEL REPRESENT KING, SINCE IN HIS OPINION, IT COULD RUIN KING IF WEISS CONTRIVED THE MEETING. FURTHER, LEVISON FELT ^{THAT} THOSE INVITED ARE THE POOREST REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEACE MOVEMENT. LEVISON DESCRIBED CORA WEISS AS A "SCATTERBRAIN, ^{WHO IS} / ARROGANT AND WITH LEFT SYMPATHIES". *tu* IN HIS OPINION, SHE WAS NEVER ORGANIZATIONALLY CONNECTED (WITH THE ^{OP}). *tu*

ACCORDING TO YOUNG, THE NORTH VIETNAMESE WANT THE REPRESENTATIVES ^{ABOVE} MENTIONED / IN PARIS BY MONDAY (MAY FIFTEEN NEXT). *tu*

SUBSEQUENTLY, LEVISON WAS IN CONTACT WITH UNKNOWN MALE DURING WHICH HE REPEATED AFOREMENTIONED INFORMATION. HE SAID THAT KING DEFINITELY WILL NOT ATTEND AND WAS UNCERTAIN IF YOUNG WOULD GO. *u*



PAGE THREE

A SECOND SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST,

[REDACTED] ADVISED CORA

(RUBIN)WEISS WAS A MEMBER OF THE CENTRAL COORDINATING COMMITTEE (CCC) OF b7D

WOMEN STRIKE FOR PEACE DURING THE PERIOD JUNE-DECEMBER, NINETEEN SIXTY

SIX. *fu* A THIRD SOURCE WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST

IN MARCH, NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT ON MARCH TWENTY SIX NINETEEN FIFTY SIX, CORA RUBIN
WHILE ATTENDING THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WISCONSIN, WAS
PRESENT AT A PUBLIC MEETING SPONSORED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
CHAPTER OF LABOR YOUTH LEAGUE (LYL). *fu*

LYL HAS BEEN DESIGNATED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER ONE ZERO FOUR
FIVE ZERO. GP-1

END

TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 11 1961
1145 PM MSE
RECEIVED MESSAGE

~~Secret~~
CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-16-87
Transmit the following in plaintext or code (83-1719)

Date: May 16, 1967

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90-6/9/92 EEP 1000 4/11/90
82-0611 ON 80,513

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735) [e]

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS-C
(OO: NY)

Classified by 3042 PWT/GAT
Declassify on: OADR 1/23/89
82-0611 Garrow/King/Levison
83-1719

ReNYtel 5/12/67, reporting information derived as a result of a conference between MARTIN LUTHER KING, STANLEY LEVISON and ANDREW YOUNG. [e]

5 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM)
(1-100-106670) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)

- 2 - Atlanta (100-6670) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (#43)
- 1 - New York (100-136585) (MARTIN LUTHER KING) (#43)
- 1 - New York (100-128457) [redacted]
- 1 - New York (100-154786) (VIDEM) (#42)
- 1 - New York (100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (#43)
- 1 - New York [redacted]

JMK:ats
(14)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180 RCB/EM
DATE OF REVIEW 5-16-87
EX 109

REC 46

1 MAY 17 1967

1 - Supervisor #43

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AGENCY: AGSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:
DATE FOR: 5/12/67
HOW FOR: RIS
BY: omw/a

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE

Classified by
Exempt from GDS, Category
Date of Declassification Indefinite

54 MAY 23 1967

100-414-444-924940

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILE

b3
b7E

b3
b6
b7C
b7E

~~SECRET~~

NY 100-153735

Enclosed are 11 copies of an LHM incorporating information contained in retel. [redacted] was the source of the information. Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for Atlanta Office. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b7E

[NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ (U) was the source of the information in the characterization of Stanley Levison. ~~(S)~~ (U)

[redacted] (Former) were the sources used in the characterization of CORA WEISS. ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [redacted] a source which furnished information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the United States and the Communist influence thereof; and because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U) is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it [redacted] ~~(S)~~ (U)

b3
b7D
b7E

When received from the Legat in London this request was made in order to protect the source. ~~(S)~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~Secret~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York, New York
May 16, 1967

Bu 100-442529
NY 100-153735

~~SECRET~~

82-0611 CN 801513 Communist Influence in Racial Matters
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY Internal Security - C
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE 3/14/90 6972 EEP/2004/1/90
1/20/91 1/21/91 9803 ROD/2003-1714

On May 12, 1967, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished information which disclosed that Martin Luther King, the President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), Stanley Levison and Andrew Young, the Executive Assistant to King, were in contact on that date. Their contact was in regard to an invitation extended to King and others engaged in the peace movement by the North Vietnamese representative in Stockholm, Sweden, to meet in Paris, France, on May 15, 1967, to give an appraisal of the strength of the peace movement in this country. (S) (U)

King's main purpose in making contact with Levison was to get an evaluation from him as to what he thought about the invitation. Although King told him he had already decided not to go to Paris, nevertheless, he wanted his feelings on the matter. It was Levison's belief that King had made a correct decision since he could get into trouble by dealing with some of the other recipients of the invitation. Levison, the source said, has no respect for their "realistic objective" judgment; therefore felt it would be an exercise in futility and even misleading for King to participate in a meeting which they attended. (S) (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASS. 12-4-79 BY 5180 RCB/EMM
REASON FOR EXTENSION 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-16-87

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and de-
classification

~~SECRET~~

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R209 DEC 31 1970

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF CLASSIFICATION
DATE 1/20/78 SPB/mc

100-442529-223

~~SECRET~~

GA NY
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP 45 PM/US/da
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 5-16-87
6073

Classified by 3042 PAF/PAF
Declassify on: OADR
82-0611 Gowan/King, Levison
1/23/89

Classified by 3042 PAF/PAF
Exempt from GDS, Category 3
Date of Declassification Indefinite
12/6/77

Declassify on: OADR
Approved by

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

It was Levison's belief that the peace group made up of Dr. Benjamin Spock, Dave Dellinger of "Liberation Magazine"; Carl Oglesby, the former President of the Students for a Democratic Society; Ivanhoe Donaldson, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Dagmar Wilson of Women Strike for Peace would exaggerate the influence of the peace movement in the United States to the point where a wrong impression would be created in the minds of the North Vietnamese. King was in complete agreement with Levison.

As an alternative to such a group making the trip, Levison suggested that since the North Vietnamese want an honest appraisal of the peace sentiments in this country, that a small group of responsible and reasonable people sit down and make such an estimate and offer it to the North Vietnamese through an agency like U Thant of the United Nations.

Levison, the source advised, felt if the North Vietnamese are being misled by a lack of information by overestimating the influence of the peace movement in this country, an objective appraisal by a group such as the one he suggested, might cause them to make some concessions and move toward the peace table. Furthermore, Levison felt that in good conscience the matter should be pursued since he envisioned negative publicity for the peace movement if not done. In other words, he thought the old charge would be renewed that Hanoi is basing its policy in Vietnam on the influence of the peace movement in this country. He felt such an allegation would have an adverse effect on the peace advocates. ~~(U)~~

Levison suggested that people like John Kenneth Galbraith, former Ambassador to India and now a professor at Harvard; James Weschler, the Editor of the "New York Post"; Dr. John Bennett, the President of Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, President of the World Council of Churches and King, should be urged to make an objective appraisal of peace activities.

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~

Consequently, the report of their findings would be submitted as a minority report.

King was convinced that the United States would revoke his passport if he should decide to make the trip to Paris. Therefore, he felt he could not take a chance on that happening since his job was in the United States. In explaining what he meant, King felt he must continue to amass Negro support against the war and the bombing. If the opposition against President Johnson's Vietnam policy could materialize to such heights as to force a cessation of the bombing, he (King) would go to Hanoi to meet with Ho Chi Minh and urge negotiations be started.

The contact between Levison, King and Young ended with Levison promising to contact Cora Weiss in an effort to dissuade her from making the trip to Paris, and to urge her to follow his recommendation that more influential people such as Galbraith communicate through U Thant. Levison was to relate results of the contact with Weiss to King when he saw him later that night.

~~S~~ (U)

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in April, 1964, that Stanley Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) in July, 1963. [In late 1963 and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. Levison was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position on civil rights. His differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.]

~~IS~~ (U)

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters

~~SECRET~~

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1966, that Cora Rubin Weiss was a member of the Central Coordinating Committee (CCC) of Women Strike for Peace during the period June-December, 1966. *qu*

In March, 1956, a confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that on March 26, 1956, Cora Rubin, while attending the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, was present at a public meeting sponsored by the University of Wisconsin Chapter of the Labor Youth League (LYL). *qu*

The LYL has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

(S) (U)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

Date: 5/10/67
~~Secret~~

~~SECRET~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *SP4*

~~EXTENDED BY - 7 -~~
~~(Priority) ON EXTENSION~~

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2-~~---~~ FOR

~~DATE OF RECLASSIFICATION~~

~~DATE OF~~
~~DECLASSIFICATION~~

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)
(100-126585)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR.
SM - C
(OO: ATLANTA)

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 3/14/90 6972 EEP/BSW 4/1/11

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by ~~SP6/4/92~~
Declassify on: ~~1/8/95~~
7455-155

Enclosed are eleven copies of an LHM incorporating information from [redacted] a source close to STANLEY LEVISON. Two copies are enclosed for the Atlanta Office and one for the information of the Chicago Office. (u) b7E

NY 694-S* was the source used to characterize STANLEY LEVISON.

Indices of the NYO contain no identifiable information with the name TIPPY CROWDER. (u)

ENCLOSURE

6-Bureau (Encls. 11) (RM)
2-Atlanta (100-6670) (CIRM) (Encls. 2) (RM)
(1 - 100-5586) (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.)
1-Chicago (100-) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
5-New York
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON) (43)
(1 - 100-149194) (COMINFIL SCLC) (43)
1 - 100-154786) (VIDEM) (42)

REC 49

3 MAY 11 1967

JMK : pam
(15)

11-28-79
CLASS. & EXT. BY 5180 RCB/EBM
7 2 1 2 2

REASON-FCM VI, 1-2.4.2 2

DATE OF REVIEW 5-10-87

Indefinite **INT. SEC.**

underneath

~~SECRET~~

Classified by REASON
Exempt from GDS, Category 0
Date of Declassification Indefinite

Sent

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

~~Secret~~

54 MAY 23 1967

~~SECRET~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 6-26-72~~

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~SLIP(S) OF~~
~~DATE~~

~~Classified by SP-2 mac/ldd
2/10/87~~

~~NOT TO BE REPRODUCED OR TRANSMITTED IN ANY FORM OR BY ANY MEANS
WITHOUT PERMISSION IN WRITING FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
ADVISORY BOARD ON RECORDS MANAGEMENT
SLIP (S) OF~~

~~Deputy in Charge of Sec / June 1983~~
~~Per release~~

~~DATE~~

~~rice~~ and
b7E
~~ze~~

Sent to WPA
Adm. Serv.
Board of Comm.
attached.

292

2931

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN

NY 100-153735
100-136585

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

This LHM is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from [redacted], a source which furnishes information of a highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and the Communist infiltration thereof ~~and~~ because the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON contains a concentration of information from [NY 694-S*] ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~ ~~(S)~~ (U)

b7E

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
May 10, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bureau 100-442529
100-106670

~~SECRET~~

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-1 [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5/10/87
6071

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Internal Security - C

Martin Luther King, Jr.
Security Matter - C

1/23/89
2/10/87
Classified by SP-7 MAC/SP-1
Declassify on: OADR
per [redacted] release
3042 PW/TIGAT
SP-7 MAC/SP-1
82-0611
King
Levison
83
1719

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 9, 1967, that Stanley Levison and Joan Daves, a publisher's representative for Dr. Martin Luther King's books, were in conference on that date. The following was what transpired: (S)(u)

Daves disclosed that Canon Hamilton of the Washington Cathedral, who is in the process of writing a book, had talked with King and had received his permission to use the speech King wrote concerning Vietnam which later appeared in "Ramparts" (a magazine). Hamilton will use the profits from the book to purchase medical supplies for both North and South Vietnam. (S)(u)

Levison apprised Daves of an impending Geneva, Switzerland, which King will make around May 28, 1967. His presence in Geneva will be to attend a very important conference which will be attended by United Nations Secretary U. Thant, Ambassador Goldberg and Dr. Ralph Bunche, the permanent United States Representative to the United Nations. The conference is being sponsored by the Center for Democratic Studies and will be devoted to a study of Pacem in Terra (Peace on Earth). Other prominent Americans will also make the trip to attend the conference, Levison related. (S)(u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Classified by SP-6 BJA/9a
Declassify on: OADR
245-118

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/78

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
DATE 1/20/78

~~SECRET~~
GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

COPIES DESTROYED
R209 DEC 31 1970

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.
CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-1 [redacted]
REASON FOR EXTENSION
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5/10/87

ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

100-442529-2231

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/78
82-0611 ON 80/5/3

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP ON 5/27/78

Classified by 6071
Exempt from GDS, Category 2
Date of Declassification Indefinite

~~SECRET~~

Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Martin Luther King, Jr.

The same source advised on the aforementioned date that Levison and a person known only to the source as Tippy Crowder were in contact on that date to discuss plans for the coming summer's Vietnam project (the project which King has become affiliated with, the purpose of which is to canvass the country this summer to secure the names of people opposed to the war in Vietnam). (S)(u) D.C.

Crowder informed Levison that Dr. Benjamin Spock is making explorations with some of the substantial groups, such as Women's Strike for Peace, Committee of the Professions and other large Ad Hoc profession peace groups, to see how they feel about merging the "middle road of the peace drive into an organization that would be broader in terms of peace and civil rights and domestic and foreign policy connections". Consequently, King's name and stature are being capitalized on; therefore, he should come out in support of such a consolidation or disavow himself completely, Crowder believes. (S)(u)

Levison feels that at this point, King would not like to become identified with a particular group. His identification with the Spring Mobilization Committee was for an action rather than with an organization; therefore, Levison does not feel that he would like to link his name at this time. Based on conversations Levison has had with King, Levison feels that he will talk on Vietnam on occasions and to various groups, but this is the extent of his desire for involvement. (S)(u)

Their conference ended with Levison telling Crowder that he would discuss the matters presented when he sees King on Saturday, May 13, 1967, in Chicago, Illinois. Among others who will meet with King will be Andrew Young, Executive Assistant to King. (S)(u)

Mr. T. L. King III

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/16/67

FROM :

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT:

CIRM
IS - C

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 5/3/67.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the appearance of MARTIN LUTHER KING at Unionville, Pa., on 5/2/67. Two copies are being furnished Atlanta.

Trooper MERRITT BINNS stated he had overheard a discussion in which a member of the Hadley Memorial Fund requested KING not to speak on the Vietnam issue nor any projected activities during the summer of 1967. Also KING reportedly departed Philadelphia around 11 p.m. en route to Chicago.

~~AGENCY: ACSI, CNI, CSI, STC, SER:~~

~~DATE: 5/25/67~~

~~HOW: R/S~~

~~BY: Dm/c~~

EX-110

1 cc el + LHM 924970

REC 3

100-442529-2232

14 MAY 18 1967

- 2- Bureau (100-442529) (Enc. 9) (RM)
- 2- Atlanta (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1- 100-6670 (CIRM)
- 1- 100-5586 (KING)
- 2- Philadelphia

- 1- 100-47672
- 1- 100-46230 (KING)

CJW/hn



58 MAY 31 1967

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNREC COPY AND COPY OF ENCL FILED IN 157-111

FBI

DATE: 5/16/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-437041)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-147372)

SUBJECT: PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY
IS - PLP
(OO: NEW YORK)

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies of a LHM reporting discussions by the PLP National Committee regarding action to be taken in connection with expected riots in the US.

One copy of the LHM is also being furnished for the information of Chicago, Los Angeles, Philadelphia and San Francisco.

The source is

b7D

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-437041-34-71

- 4 - Bureau (Encls. 8) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
1 - Chicago (100-39748) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles (100-63077) (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Philadelphia (100-46282) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - San Francisco (100-50255) (Encl. 1) (INFO) (RM)
1 - New York (157-982) (RACIAL MATTERS NEW YORK DIVISION)
1 - New York (157-1217) (RACIAL VIOLATION MAJOR URBAN AREAS)
1 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1 - New York
JWR:nmh
(13)

NOT RECORDED

185 MAY 19 1967

62 MAY 26 1967

RECORDED COPY

NY 100-147372

This LHM is marked "~~Confidential~~" as data furnished by the source could result in identification of this source of continuing value and impair the future effectiveness thereof, and such impairment could have an adverse effect upon the national defense interest of the US.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-437041
NYfile 100-147372

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Progressive Labor Party

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on May 15, 1967, that a meeting of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) Teachers Trade Union Club had been held on May 8, 1967, at 334 East 8th Street, New York City.

A characterization of the PLP is attached hereto and source utilized therein has furnished reliable information in the past.

~~MEMBER OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION~~

At this meeting, ~~Walter Linder~~, National Labor Coordinator for the PLP, reported that at a recent PLP National Committee Meeting the following plans and decisions had been discussed in regard to expected riots and other forms of protest among the Negroes in the Ghetto areas throughout the country.

According to Linder, the National Committee has instructed the PLP Black Liberation Committee to prepare leaflets and pamphlets specifically related to two groups of workers; namely, white workers and Negroes in the Ghettos.

The leaflets to the white workers will expose the attempts of the ruling class, press, Government and church to incite the white workers against the Negroes by constantly citing and provoking defense against black riots as in Detroit.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I.~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassifi-
cation.~~

100-442531-

ENCLOSURE

~~100-442531-~~
~~ENCLOSURE~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Progressive Labor Party

The leaflets directed to the Negroes will expose the whole ruling class in an attempt to provoke the Negroes to riot and at the same time, give the Negroes the political reasons behind all of this; namely, the super-exploitation by the white establishment and urge the Negroes to fight and struggle against it.

In response to a question from one of the persons present, as to whether the leaflets will urge the Negroes to riot or not to riot, Linder said it would not do one or the other, but would give the Negroes the political and social reasons for their struggle and the PLP would certainly not tell them not to riot under any conditions.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 5/15/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1/67 - 5/9/67
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY GORDON M. SIM	TYPED BY nls
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

CIRM

Cy
REFERENCE: Report of SA GORDON M. SIM dated 1/30/67 at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>WGC</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>gst</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)		100-442529-2233 REC 18 3 MAY 18 1967	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:	<i>INT. SEC.</i>	
Request Recd.	REQUEST: [redacted], C'D, RAO		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 6/1/67		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [redacted]		
By	BY: [redacted]		

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57 JUN 21 1967
100-442529-2233

LA 100-66078

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA. Will submit reports
on a quarterly basis.

INFORMANTS

<u>SOURCE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
✓ LA T-1 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-66078-1081
✓ LA T-2 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-3 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-4 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-5 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-6 [redacted]	[redacted]
✓ LA T-7 [redacted]	[redacted] 100-66078-1081

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- B -
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LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LOCATION

✓ LA T-8
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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✓ LA T-9
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-10
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-11
[REDACTED]

100-26046-1692

100-65227-2331

✓ LA T-12
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-13
[REDACTED]

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✓ LA T-14
[REDACTED]

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✓ LA T-15
[REDACTED]

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✓ LA T-16
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[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-17
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-18
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

✓ LA T-19
[REDACTED]

100-66078-1047

✓ LA T-20
[REDACTED]

Used to Characterize JOHN HAAG

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- C -
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LA 100-66078

SOURCE

LOCATION

✓ LA T-21

100-66078-1073

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✓ LA T-22

100-66078-1073

Racial Liaison Source

✓ LA T-23

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✓ LA T-24

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: GORDON M. SIM
Date: 5/15/67

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) efforts in racial matters through W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs, and SCDCP plans and strategy in the Negro and Mexican-American communities set forth. ✓ Communist Party, USA, Marxist-Leninist activities set forth.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

LA 100-66078

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(3) W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS.....	6
(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS.....	6
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II. COMMUNIST TACTICS.....	8 -12

LA 100-66078

DETAILS:

All meetings described herein were held in Los Angeles, California unless otherwise indicated.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

(A) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

(1) SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DISTRICT COMMUNIST PARTY (SCDCP)

LA T-1 (11/23/66)

At a meeting of Organizational Secretaries and Club Chairmen of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCDCP, held on November 14, 1966 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, a discussion on the recent elections took place. One of those present said he thought it was high time that the Communist Party (CP) began to educate the Party members and others among the Negro and minority races as to voting for the candidate on issues and not his party affiliation.

LA T-2 (11/22/66)
LA T-3 (11/23/66)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 16, 1966 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. A draft of the Negro Commission to be presented to the coming SCDCP Convention was discussed. This draft will contain three sections, namely:

1. Anti-semitism in the Negro community
2. Negro-Mexican unity and jobs.
3. Some comments on anti-semitism

LA 100-66078

LA T-4 (12/22/66)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, SCDGP, was held on December 7, 1966 at 1808 Arapahoe Street. It was stated that the unity of black and white fighting together on issues, which was advanced by the CP, had taken on new meaning in the area.

LA T-4 (2/2/67)
LA T-5 (2/2/67)
LA T-6 (2/3/67)
LA T-7 (2/6/67)

At a SCDGP district-wide meeting held on January 26, 1967 at 3875 City Terrace Drive, the CP, USA National Labor Secretary spoke. He said he was in Southern California on an exploratory expedition in order to gather information and material to formulate the CP's Trade Union work policy. On the question of the Negro in trade unions, he said there must be full equality in the labor movement in order to carry forward the fight for socialism in this country. He went on to say that "we" must build Negro-White unity to fight for jobs, for a short work week, for monies that are spent in Vietnam to be spent in the United States to build better homes for the poor and hospitals for the sick.

LA T-1 (2/2/67)
LA T-8 (2/2/67)

The South Central CP Club, SCDGP, held a meeting on January 26, 1967 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. This meeting was held to discuss the Draft Resolution on Negro work in Southern California. Rent was discussed at which time it was pointed out how Negroes had to pay more rent than white people and that the party should start an agitational drive in Southern California for rents to be regulated or have a ceiling placed by the State of California on the County of Los Angeles.

LA 100-66078

A resolution was drawn up to this effect which will be presented to the second session of the SCDCP District Convention.

LA T-4 (2/2/67)
LA T-9 (1/31/67)
LA T-10 (2/9/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held on January 28, 1967 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The one point on the agenda was the CP's Draft Resolution on Negro work. It was stated that in order to create a power basis that would change the daily life of the Negro on local and state levels, there would have to be a coalition of Negroes and poor whites. It was also stated that the national character of black power was growing tremendously and that it had the power at that time to rock the structure of the United States; that the Negro struggle was fully integrated with the international fight for peace and freedom.

LA T-11 (2/20/67)
LA T-12 (3/16/67)

A Southwest Regional Conference of Mexican-American CP members was held on February 18, 1967 and February 19, 1967 at 3875 City Terrace Drive. One of those present who spoke was HENRY WINSTON, a National CP Leader. WINSTON said he wanted to get literature regarding the Mexican-American problem out to the people; that the language problem of the Mexican-Americans must be overcome; that the CP must have literature printed for these people, that the national office of the party recognized the need for a full-time Mexican-American organizer; and that they should have a position paper on Mexican-American problems for their next Southwest Regional Conference.

LA 100-66078

LA T-8 (2/28/67)
LA T-13 (3/1/67)
LA T-14 (2/27/67)
LA T-15 (3/7/67)
LA T-16 (3/1/67)

The SCDCP held its District Convention at 3875 City Terrace Drive from February 24, 1967 to February 26, 1967. At the February 25, 1967 session, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary of the SCDCP, said there was a need for Communists to direct attention of mass movement to the Negro and Mexican-American struggles.

LA T-17 (3/10/67)

A special meeting of the MSS, SCDCP was held on March 7, 1967 at 3048 Victoria Avenue. One of those present said the party was doing a poor job of recruiting Negro members. He also said that something should be done in the Negro communities to show that the CP was interested in problems of the Negro.

(2) COMMUNIST PARTY YOUTH MATTERS

LA T-6 (12/14/66)

The Minority Club of the Youth Section, SCDCP, held its regular meeting on December 11, 1966 at 1325 Quintero. During a discussion on where the club was headed, everyone appeared to support the idea that the Minority Club should establish its base in the Mexican-American and Negro communities.

LA T-18 (1/6/67)

A meeting of the Youth Commission was held on December 24, 1966 at 3445 South Tenth Avenue. During this meeting a forum to be initiated for Negro youth was discussed. Both party and non-party Negro youth as well as

LA 100-66078

white, would be invited to attend. This forum will meet and discuss their approach to working in the Negro area.

✓ 3. W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS (SEE APPENDIX FOR
W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA)

On January 12, 1967, California Health and Welfare Administrator, SPENCER WILLIAMS, publicly announced the closing of eight out of thirteen Service Center, throughout California. The centers had been instituted to provide varied services to residents of poverty areas after the Watts riot of August, 1965. Among the centers closed was the one at 324 Lincoln Boulevard, Venice.

LA T-19 (1/13/67) (1/19/67)

Source advised that a meeting had been held at Venice on the night of January 12, 1967 where a protest of the closing of the Venice Service Centers (VSC) was planned. Speakers at the meeting stated if they did not get what they wanted, they would "burn" outside of Venice. Source considered the remarks a baseless threat with no location for such "burning" being mentioned. Pickets marched in front of the VSC on January 13, 1967 and on January 16 through 18, 1967, and picketed the Los Angeles residence of Governor REAGAN on January 13, 1967. The source advised further that JOHN HAAG had been active in planning the demonstrations.

LA T-20 (11/3/66)

Source advised that JOHN HAAG was area chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Club in Los Angeles until he resigned in early 1966.

(B) OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

✓ (1) COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, MARXIST-LENINIST
(CP, USA, M-L) (SEE APPENDIX)

LA 100-66078

LA T-21 (1/13/67)

A meeting of the CP,USA,M-L was held on January 7, 1967 at its headquarters, 9122 South Compton Avenue, the address of the Workers International Bookstore. MICHAEL LASKY, head of the CP,USA,M-L, conducted a class in Marxism and also discussed the formation of People's Armed Defense Group (PADG) in general terms. He suggested the use of force and the need for the PADG to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Seven Negroes present indicated general disapproval of the PADG and one male Negro stated he felt Negroes were being used and that their lives would be endangered by such a group.

LA T-21 (1/13/67)

Source advised that another meeting of the CP,USA,M-L, was held on January 9, 1967 at 9122 South Compton Avenue. LASKY stated he offered to continue his educational's with the group of Negroes who were present at the January 7, 1967 meeting, but said the one who had argued with him rejected all his overtures and no further contacts with this Negro group were expected. Source advised that he was of the opinion that LASKY was getting no where with his conception of the PADG. He said LASKY was considering moving the bookstore and headquarters of the CP,USA,M-L out of the Negro district.

LA T-22 (2/14/67)

Source advised that LASKY appears to have completely failed to create the PADG in the Negro area of Los Angeles, and while he is an extremist who attempts to create strife wherever possible, his violent attitude hinders him from being successful.

LA 100-66078

LA T-21 (3/20/67)

Source advised that the CP, USA, M-L "Center" was situated in Watts, Los Angeles; that the Watts district had been declared the primary area of concentration in the United States for party political work such as agitation, propaganda, and recruiting for the PADG. At the National Party Congress, the Watts district in Los Angeles was named the focal point for all CP activity. This move is a direct reflection of one of the basic points of Marxist-Leninist beliefs and ideology which is:

Only the proletarian (Negro workers) can effectively be moved to revolt, only the proletarian will express the class consciousness through force of arms, only the proletarian is ready for revolt, only the proletariat will occasionally have spontaneous uprisings, and only the proletariat will be worked with through agitation and propaganda.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-17 (11/25/66)

At a meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, held at 5731 South St. Andrews Place on November 16, 1966, the following suggestions were made:

1. The Negro Commission should get out leaflets on CP work among the Negro people.
2. The CP should give more time and effort to the Negro question and get more Negroes into the CP.

LA T-23 (11/30/66)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, SCDCP, held on November 21, 1966, at 2128 Third Avenue, it was stated that the CP would decorate a float for the Watts parade to be held on December 10, 1966. This float will be presented under the name of the Southside Citizens Defense Committee (SSCDC) (See Appendix).

LA 100-66078

LA T-17 (12/16/66)
LA T-24 (12/20/66)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on December 12, 1966 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, one of those present said the CP wanted to take a new approach to the Negro question; that the party wants to go into the Negro areas and become friends with them.

LA T-2 (1/16/67)

At a Negro Commission Meeting of the SCDCP held on December 21, 1966 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place, the CP's Draft Resolution on Negro work for the coming SCDCP District Convention was discussed. During the discussion, one of those present spoke on anti-semitism in the Negro community. He said it was not due entirely to exploitation of the Negro, but non-Jewish Caucasians in the Negro Community help make problems for the Jews. He said there was a need for closer unity among the Negroes, the Jews, and the Mexican-Americans as well as with Caucasians.

LA T-4 (1/11/67)

At a meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, held on January 9, 1967 at 3048 Victoria Avenue, it was announced that a conference would be held in the Mexican community on 1/15/67, which conference was being held so that one Mexican candidate could be decided upon in the coming municipal elections. All CP members were urged to attend this conference.

LA T-2 (1/16/67)

Source advised that the SCDCP's Draft Resolution on Negro work for the coming District Convention noted the objectives in the coming period as:

1. A viable and active movement of the Negro Labor Council type is needed in the labor movement. It has a two-fold task-(a) leading the struggle for the elimination

LA 100-66078

of job discrimination in our district by fighting for employment and upgrading of Negroes to all levels of employment; and (b) uniting with progressive forces in the labor movement for the election of Negroes to leading posts, not only in the local unions and their parent bodies, but to achieve full representation in the councils of the AFL-CIO and organizing the working class forces in the community to give leadership in the political and economic struggles.

2. Strengthening of such organizations as the SSCDC and the Los Angeles Committee for Defense of the Bill of Rights (See Appendix), and other left and militant centers of struggle for Negro freedom, coupled with broadest activities with the Elks, Muslims, and so forth, and building alliances with peace, labor and civil rights groups in the white communities.

3. Conducting the widest discussion, study and debate with nationalists, reformist, and other ideologies, searching for areas of agreement and disagreement with Marxist theory.

4. Driving for the winning of working class Negro youth, both employed and unemployed, with special concentration on helping those who are resisting the draft. Winning the Negro youth in the fight for peace and solidarity with all colonial peoples.

5. Giving full support to the attempts to transfer the present program of the War on Poverty into a real fight and campaign to wipe out poverty. See that the money allocated by Federal Law is not only spent for developing the structure to end poverty but that at least 75% of the funds go directly to the poverty-stricken.

LA 100-66078

6. In the coming period, we urge the broadest unity in the Negro communities for jobs, open housing, full allocation of funds to schools in the area to bring their standards to the highest possible level, and for representation, both elective and appointive, at all levels of Government.

7. We are determined to fight for socialism as the only means of wiping out poverty and discrimination, and we will do our best to convince the American people, including the Negro people, of the necessity for fighting for socialism.

An article dated February 28, 1967 in the "Los Angeles Times", a daily newspaper published in Los Angeles, reported that KARL VON KEY had gone to trial in the United States District Court for refusing to report for induction on the grounds that Negroes should not be forced to fight in Viet Nam. The article reported several "black nationalists" and civil rights groups were spectators and were also picketing in front of the court house. Attorney GEORGE ALTMAN was joined in the case on February 27, 1967 by attorney BEN MARGOLIS.

LA T-1 (2/7/66)

On January 22, 1966, BEN MARGOLIS was Master of Ceremonies at a dinner sponsored by the "People's World" (PW), at 1501 Venice Boulevard which honored SADIE DOROSHKIN. MARGOLIS stated at the dinner that he had known DOROSKHIN over a period of years and that she was a wonderful woman who had done much for the PW

The PW is a West Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

LA 100-66078

LA T-7 (8/19/65)

On August 16, 1965, SADIE DOROSHIN was present
at an emergency meeting of Section Organizers of the SCDCP.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
May 15, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHARACTER	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
REFERENCE	Report of SA GORDON M. SIM dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles. # 1

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI. and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, Memphis (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
NEW YORK OO

DATE: 5/15/67

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

The Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in racial matters within confines of Memphis FBI Division, quarterly period 1/1 through 3/31/67.

REC-23

MAY 10 1967

- (2 - Bureau (RM)
- 1 - New York (CIRM) (RM)
- 1 - Knoxville (INFO) (100-3570) (RM)
- 1 - Memphis

WHL:mjh
(5)

62 MAY 25 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: May 19, 1967

FROM : SAC, CHARLOTTE (100-10028) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Charlotte Letter to Bureau 2/1/67.

Period: 2/1/67 - 4/30/67

During this period there has been no information indicating that any individuals with subversive backgrounds have participated in racial activities in the Charlotte Division.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

100-92140
② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Charlotte
GHC:dh
(4)

REC 30

MAY 22 1967



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 5/16/67

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-153735)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO:NY)

Blm
B. Brimley
STH

CLYM

100-392452

UNREC COPY FILED IN 100-392452

b7E

[] advised on 5/14/67, that STANLEY LEVISON was in contact with a representative of Mt. Sinai Hospital in NYC on that date. He was told by a representative that he was expected to enter the hospital on Thursday, 5/18/67, in preparation for his operation.

According to the source, LEVISON will be operated on for hernia and will be in the hospital for about a week and will be confined to his residence for about two weeks.

The Bureau will be apprised of all developments in this matter.

1 cc
924
qtd

4 - Bureau (RM)
(1 - 100-392452)
1 - New York

JMK:smv
(6)

REC 29

100-442529-2236

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *10/20/80* BY *SP1/GSK/AG*

MAY 17 1967

870002

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

55 MAY 3 1967

F B I

Date: 5/19/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
 ORGANIZATION
 IS - C

CARBON COPY

(CINAL)
 CIRM

Re Baltimore teletype to Bureau, 5/16/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are twelve copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) captioned "Communist Party Plans Concerning Negro American Labor Conference to be Held in Washington, D. C., May 26 - 28, 1967." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

The source used is

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because the informant is a continuing source of great value in Communist Party matters and information attributed to source might disclose his identity and compromise his future effectiveness.

- 6 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 (1 - 100-442529, CINAL)
 (1 - 100-, CIRM)
 (1 - 100-432067, NALC)
 4 - New York (Enc. 4) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 (1 - 100-, CIRM)
 (1 - 100-139834, NALC)
 5 - Baltimore (100-12464)
 (1 - (1 - 100-19876, CINAL)
 (1 - 100-23443, CIRM) (1 - 100-21896, NALC)

RCN:jtk
 (15)

ENCLOSURE

56 JUN 7 1967

Approved: _____

Sent _____ M

Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

b7D

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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100-3-69-11226

100-442529 -
 NOT RECORDED
 52 JUN 2 1967

BA 100-12464

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, C. C. to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS
CONCERNING NEGRO AMERICAN
LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 26 - 28, 1967

A confidential source advised on May 18, 1967, that a Communist Party (CP) Meeting took place at 151 16th Street, New York, New York on May 16, 1967, the following CP members were present:

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

GEORGE MEYERS, Labor Secretary, CP, USA

JAMES TORMEY, Secretary, CP, USA,
Trade Union Commission

AGNES WILLIS

RASHEED STOREY.

The group discussed the fact that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) was to hold a conference in Washington, D. C., May 26 - 28, 1967.

The NALC is a labor organization created to secure better working conditions for Negro American Labor.

ENCLOSURE

100 - 442529 -

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS
CONCERNING NEGRO AMERICAN
LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE
HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C.
MAY 26 - 28, 1967

It was decided that CP members from various CP Districts should attend the conference, split up and attend all caucuses. Each CP member attending should present the Party viewpoint whenever and wherever possible. AGNES WILLIS was to be part of a subcommittee to set up CP plans for the conference. She will arrive in Washington, D. C. first and be the contact for CP members attending the conference.

*This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.*

2*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 19, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST PARTY PLANS CONCERNING NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR CONFERENCE TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 26 - 28, 1967
Character	
Reference	Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 5/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY,
 USA ORGANIZATION
 IS - C
 (CINAL)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 11 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL MEETING, NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK, MAY 6, 1967." Copies of this LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

The source used in the LHM is

b7D

The LHM is classified "~~Confidential~~" because the informant who furnished the information is a continuing source of great value in Communist Party matters.

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. to protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

④ - Bureau (Enc. 11) (REGISTERED MAIL)

(1 - 100-442529 (CINAL))

2 - New York (Enc. 2) (100-

3 - Baltimore) (REGISTERED MAIL)

(1 - 100-19876 CINAL)

RCN:jtk

(9)

b3

b7D

b7E

NOT RECORDED
 165 MAY 15 1967

Approved: 87
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M. Per _____

57 JUN 7 - 1967

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-3-69-11010

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7c



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

A confidential source advised in part on May 8, 1967 and in part on May 9, 1967 as to details of a Communist Party (CP) National Meeting which was held in the north ballroom of the New Yorker Hotel, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York, New York on May 6, 1967. The meeting was held in the name of the "Social Work Conference."

The source further advised on May 8, 1967 that a few days prior to the meeting the following letter was sent out by DANNY RUBIN who is known to the source as Chairman of the National Organizational Commission of the CP, USA.

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Dear

We would like you to attend a conference on May 6th and 7th in New York City. The purpose of the conference is to discuss the mass tasks of the Party and Party building in relation to our 1968 perspectives and the role of National Commissions in relation to these tasks. How to strengthen the Commissions, draw in more people, strengthen collectivity and coordinate commission activity in relation to the mass tasks will be discussed.

Gus Hall will open the conference by discussing these questions. Then there will be general discussion followed by a break-up into the national Commissions to discuss the work of the Commissions in relation to the overall picture.

We are inviting all National Committee members living on the East Coast and all members of National Commissions living on the East Coast.

The meeting will begin at 12:30 on Saturday May 6th and will conclude by 4:00 P.M. on Sunday. There will be no break for lunch on Saturday. You are expected to be prompt and to stay to the end, unless specifically excused.

You may obtain the location at the national office on May 5 up to 5:30 PM or at the office on Saturday morning from 9:00 to 11:30 AM, if you do not receive it in advance by another means.

Comradely yours,

Danny Rubin

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL; NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

GUS HALL, mentioned in above letter is known to the source as the CP, USA, General Secretary.

The meeting got underway at about 1 P.M. with some 55 to 60 persons present. The following CP members were observed to be in attendance:

GUS HALL	RASHEED STOREY
DANNY RUBIN	CARL WINTER
HENRY WINSTON	CLARA COLON
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	FERN WINSTON
JOE NORTH	ELIZABETH HALL
JAMES JACKSON	MILDRED Mc ADOREY
GEORGE MORRIS	ALVA BUXENBAUM
JIM WEST	MIKE ZAGARELL
GEORGE MEYERS	CARL BLOICE
ARNOLD JOHNSON	JACOB GREEN
WILLIAM WEINSTONE	BETTY GANNETT
ERIK BERT	TED BASSET
IRVING POTASH	JIM TORMEY
JOSEPH BRANDT	MIRIAM FRIEDLANDER
DEBBIE BELL	MIKE STEIN

HENRY WINSTON, General Chairman, CP, USA, called the meeting to order.

After a chairman was elected, GUS HALL made a report to the group.

HALL told the group that the party had won a great victory recently when the U. S. Justice Department had lost out in its attempt to bring the CP to trial on charges based on the Mc Carren Act.

HALL then stated that the national leadership in view of the recent dropping of charges had a great opportunity to move forward and build the party. He said that it was up to the various commissions to carry on this leadership but until very recently the only commission, aside from Youth that was doing anything, was the Trade Union Commission. HALL then praised GEORGE MEYERS

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

who is the Chairman of the Trade Union Commission.

HALL said that the 18th National Convention of the CP which had been recently held, set out perspectives which would advance and build the party but no attempt had been made to carry out these plans.

HALL at this point commented that recently the national leadership had prepared some 15,000 membership blanks for CP members which were to be used and filled out but they had been withdrawn because it was felt that identifying the various party members might be a serious mistake.

HALL then talked about The Worker. He pointed out that a million dollars had recently been left to assist this publication and that at first it was felt that moves could be made to expand the publication of the paper. HALL said, however, that recently problems had arisen and some of these plans would have to be held in abeyance. The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

HALL told the group that the 1968 elections were coming up and that the CP should see to it that President JOHNSON and his administration should be defeated. HALL said that the party should support all progressive opponents of JOHNSON's administration.

HALL talked about the April 15, 1967 Spring Mobilization Committee demonstration which had been held in New York, New York. HALL said that there were many more people participating in the demonstration than the newspapers had set out. HALL said that he felt that this demonstration had proved that the party had reached a turning point and that mass activities in many areas would increase. HALL then warned that reactionary elements would also be getting ready to strike back at progressive forces everywhere.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

HALL said that young people would continue to fight the draft. He said that this point had been discussed by the CP national leadership some months back and the leadership was reluctant to back any sort of anti-draft program. HALL said that now the thinking was that the party could be involved in such a program because of the force of public opinion which was openly directed against the Vietnam War.

HALL then talked about the struggle of the Negro people for equality and peace. He stressed that the CP should mobilize around the working class and seek a Negro-labor alliance wherever possible. He pointed out that at this time labor was not interested as much in higher wages as a guaranteed wage and better working conditions.

HALL pointed out that a number of top trade union leaders were not critical of President JOHNSON because wages were rising. He said that these trade union leaders were definitely opposed to the viewpoint of the CP.

HALL told the group that the CP had to continue to fight beaurocracy within itself and must also guard against such things as white chauvinism and nationalism.

HALL criticized the various districts for not getting out party literature. He stressed the need for mass distribution of leaflets and pamphlets and continued mailing of literature to people who might be interested in the program of the party.

In closing, HALL said that the Smith Act period, the Mc Carthy period and the Mc Carren Act period were behind them and there was no reason why the party could not move forward. After the conclusion of HALL's report,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

there was discussion among the various persons present as to the points raised by HALL which went on from 3 P.M. to 6 P.M.

At 6 P.M. DANNY RUBIN stated that the group would not reassemble as one body on the following day but would break up into various commissions such as press, trade union, women, Negro, education and organization, national groups and peace.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
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it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

6*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1967

Title

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL MEETING
NEW YORKER HOTEL, NEW YORK
MAY 6, 1967

Character

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 5/9/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
 FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464)
 SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
 ORGANIZATION
 IS-C
 (OO: NY)
 CINAL

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 5/3/67.

Enclosed for the Bureau are nine copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) entitled "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 5/7/67." Two copies of this LHM are being forwarded to Boston and New York.

The source used is

b7D

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to protect the identity of the informant.

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" because the source furnishing the information is a continuing source of great value and disclosure of the information might damage the source.

Detailed informant report will be disseminated to all interested offices.

- (5) - Bureau (Enc. 9) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 (1 - 100-422089 CINAL) (1 - 100-442529 CIRM)
 2 - Boston (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)
 2 - New York (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED AIR MAIL)
 4 - Baltimore (1 - 100-19876 CINAL)
 (1 - 100-23443 CIRM)
 RCN:jtk (13)

b3
 b7D
 b7E

NOT RECORDED

165 MAY 15 1967

100-442529-

224/

ENCLOSURE

59 JUN 6 1967

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442529-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6
b7C



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.
May 9, 1967

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MAY 7, 1967.

A confidential source on May 9, 1967 advised that a Communist Party (CP) National Negro Commission meeting was held May 7, 1967 in the Boston Room of the Hotel New Yorker, 34th Street and 8th Avenue, New York, New York.

The meeting got underway about 11 A.M. with the following CP members in attendance:

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM PATTERSON, DEBBIE BELL, TED BASSETT, CARL BLOICE, JACOB GREEN, MILDRED MC ADOREY and a colored male about 27 to 28 years of age named "BLACKIE" who is a writer for The Worker.

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

At the outset of the meeting, DEBBIE BELL was elected Chairman.

DEBBIE informed the others that in view of the coming summer months there was a great many things that the National Negro Commission had to consider. She pointed out that there could be such things as a project of work in ghetto communities, contacts with the Negro American Labor Council, taking a stand against the Vietnam War, contacts with various trade unions and attempts to contact the NAACP.

After bringing these points to the attention of the group, they were thrown open for discussion.

- 9 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - Boston (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 2 - New York (REGISTERED MAIL)
- 4 - Baltimore (100-12464)
- (1-100-19876 CINAL)
- (1-100-23443 CIRM)

RCN:jtk
(17)

~~GROUP 1~~
~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~downgrading and~~
~~declassification~~

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b7D
b7E

100-442524-
ENCLOSURE ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MAY 7, 1967.

After a short time it was apparent that the general feeling was that students would be coming out of school very soon and attempts should be made to get them involved in all of the operations mentioned above.

The majority of the persons present felt that the young people were fed up with the Vietnam War and that it was apparent to most people in the lower middle class and in the poverty groups that President JOHNSON's poverty program had been cut down in order to raise the war budget.

One of the persons present said that the key points to consider were jobs, housing and the Vietnam War. A suggestion was made that the Negro commission get out a leaflet in its name stressing these points.

BLACKIE told the group that Negro Communists and Puerto Rican Communists in New York were not being given a program of action which would enable them to succeed in some sort of a project.

CARL BLOICE said that he felt that the CP should raise the slogan "We won't go" concerning the Vietnam War. BLOICE also said that party leaders should go to young people and identify themselves to these young people as CP members and leaders and seek to bring these young people into a party program of action.

It was finally decided that a leaflet would be drawn up calling for support of all Negro congressional members.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then raised the point that the NAACP was going to hold a convention in Boston and that the CP should attend this convention in force. He said there was no need to go as a delegate since an observer could exercise enough force to determine the course of the convention. LIGHTFOOT said it was imperative to have as many people as possible present at the convention who would be openly opposed to the administration of President LYNDON JOHNSON.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MAY 7, 1967

It was also decided that "BLACKIE", CARL BLOICE and a CP member named ROSCOE PROCTOR should get together and prepare a program of action for the Negro people.

The meeting came to an end around 3 P.M.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

3*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

May 9, 1967

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK
MAY 7, 1967

Character

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Wick _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

335 PM URGENT 5-18-67 MRB
 TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK
 NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON
 FROM ATLANTA 181759

C. D. Edwards
B. B. B.

Q CIRM

REBUAIRTEL TO ATLANTA MAY 16 LAST.

ON MAY 17 LAST IT WAS ASCERTAINED FROM THAT
 INFORMANT HAD NO KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING INVITATION OF NORTH
 VIETNAMESE REPRESENTATIVE TO MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., PRESIDENT,
 SCLC.

b7D

HOWEVER, INFORMANT ADVISED THAT ON MAY 17 LAST ANDREW J.
 YOUNG, EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT, SCLC, WHILE DISCUSSING
 ANOTHER MATTER WITH HOSEA WILLIAMS DIRECTOR OF VOTER REGISTRATION
 AND POLITICAL EDUCATION, SCLC, AND THOMAS OFFENBURGER, DIRECTOR
 PUBLIC RELATIONS, SCLC, STATED THAT KING WILL "PROBABLY" BE
 "OUT OF THE COUNTRY" THE LATTER PART OF WEEK COMMENCING
 MAY 22 NEXT. INFORMANT UNABLE TO FURNISH ANY ADDITIONAL
 DETAILS AT PRESENT TIME.

REC-9

100-442539-2237

EX-113

MAY 22 1967

RELAYED TO: *AIL*

5 - Gm

87
 57 MAY 29 1967

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

DECODED COPY

☐ AIRGRAM ☐ CABLEGRAM ☐ RADIO ☒ TELETYPE

PAGE 2 FROM ATLANTA 181759

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC.

b7D

RECEIVED: 3:54 PM JRL

FBI

Date: 5/18/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENTAL REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRCC)
DATE: 11/20/91 BY: 919803 FJ/BJJ
83-1719

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

83-1719
Garrod/Levison
Classified by 6972 EEP/AMS
Declassify on: OADR

ReAtairtel and LHM 1/6/67 captioned, "CIRM",
Atlanta airtel 5/10/67 captioned, "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C",
and Atlanta airtel and LHM 5/4/67 captioned, "MARTIN LUTHER
KING, JR., SM - C", "COMINFIL OF SCLC, IS - C".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven
copies and for New York three of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] ~~SECRET~~

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON
is [NY 694-S*] (S) (U)

It is noted that prior information developed by
Atlanta sources reflected that in 1964 FARNSWORTH contributed
\$10,000 to SCLC. Referenced communications indicate she
contributed \$50,000 during December, 1966, in addition to
the \$25,000 referred to in the enclosed LHM. This individual,
therefore, has contributed \$85,000 to SCLC thus far, \$75,000
of which has been contributed during approximately the past
six months. (S) (U)

- 3 - Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 3 - New York (100-153735) (Enc. 3) (RM)
- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 5 - Atlanta
 - (1 - 100-6670)
 - (1 - [redacted])
 - (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)
 - (1 - 100-5718)
 - (1 - 157-621) [redacted]

7/20/82
Class. & Ext. By SP8 BT/ld
Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 4/18/87
#87063 2238

9 MAY 19 1967

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

~~SECRET~~

Approved: [signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent [redacted] M Per [redacted]

62 MAY 23 1967

5/23/67
Enc. 1
AGENCY: ADST. CHIEF, C. SER.
DATE: 5/23/67
BY: [signature]
SUBJECT: LHM
92494D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
May 18, 1967

~~10/2/90~~ ~~6972 SEP/DMS~~
Classified by
Declassify on: OADR
~~Garrow/Levison~~
83-1719

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On May 7, 1967, a confidential source advised he understood one Anne Farnsworth had recently contributed \$25,000 to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) in the form of stock (identity not known). This stock was made available to Stanley Levison who will handle the conversion thereof into cash on behalf of SCLC. *NO L-2* *4*

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~
~~DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDB/DMF~~
~~(83-1719)~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

7/21/82
Class. & Ext. By *SP8 JLS/dd*
Reason: *FCIM II, 1-2.4.2*
Date of Review *5/18/87*
#87063

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

ENCLOSURE

100-447579-2238



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
May 18, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated
 and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property
of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside
your agency.

AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

Information set forth in the enclosed LHM was furnished by informant on 5/17/67. Informant said ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to the President, SCLC, mentioned on 5/16/67 that FARNSWORTH had contributed \$25,000 to SCLC. YOUNG commented that FARNSWORTH resides in an apartment in Greenwich Village which apartment he said is not very well furnished. He indicated FARNSWORTH appeared to him to be somewhat of an eccentric and also said she dresses and conducts herself in a very casual manner. Informant said YOUNG furnished no additional details about FARNSWORTH. (S) u

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC. (S) u

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) (U) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. (S) u

~~SECRET~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/26/67	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/12-24/67
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA	TYPED BY bjh
		CHARACTER OF CASE	

CIRM

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

IS - C

DATE 8-2-01 BY 60267NLSEPTMF

930775

REFERENCES: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA 2/10/67 at Atlanta.

- P -

LEADS:

ATLANTAAT ATLANTA, GEORGIAWill follow captioned matter and submit quarterly
report 8/1/67.

INFORMANTS:

1 copies made by A, 1, 12, 14

3-10-78 JTA/jlk

re #3 O'Neil

for review at BUREAU by
HSCA re 1-26-78 request.

0-7 & attach NY 6/6/67.
Pg 10, T-5 S/A T-6
Pg 13, T-14 S/A T-15.
S/A cc's corrected:
Correct your copies
- A -
HSCA re 7/28/78

COVER PAGE

1 copies made
for review at BUREAU(See Bufile #62-117290)
Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- ⑨ Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 1- G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Ga. (RM)
 1- NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
 1- OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
 1- New York (100-153735) (RM)
 2- Atlanta (100-6670)

COPIES DESTROYED

R209 JAN 28 1971

25 MAY 29 1967

REC 8

EX-113

102

REC-35

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, CNI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	Request Recd.	DET, JSD, GRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD:	6/6/67
How Fwd.	HOW FWD:	RECEIVED
By	BY:	Wm A/C

57 JUN 13 1967 ICC rpt 24 240

INT. SEC. 1

clg.

Bd. G. H. M.
 Portion of original
 removed from original
 ARCHIVES UNDER COURT ORDER.

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

Location of Information

✓ AT T-1 is

Instant report

b3
b7D
b7E

✓ AT T-2 is

✓ AT T-3 is

b7D

✓ AT T-4 is

✓ AT T-5 is NY 694-S*

Instant report

Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE,
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., STANLEY
LEVISON, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

AT T-6 is

Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

✓ AT T-7 is

Characterize RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

✓ AT T-8 is

Characterize ALFRED DUCKETT

✓ AT T-9 is

Characterize CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES

b7D
b7E

✓ AT T-10 is

Characterize CAROL HOOVER

✓ AT T-11 is

Characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL,
HOSEA WILLIAMS

✓ AT T-12 is

Characterize GEORGE MEYERS

✓ AT T-13 is

Characterize
CORDY T. VIVIAN

- B -
COVER PAGE

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

Location of Information

Characterize CORDY T. VIVIAN

AT T-15 is anonymous
source of WFO set
out in report of
SA JOHN J. WALSH,
7/19/50 at WFO re
"NLG; IS - C"

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

AT T-16 is []

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*, []
[] It is felt this classification
is necessary in order not to compromise the nature of
these highly sensitive sources.

b7E

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY []
(AT T-1, AT T-2, and AT T-3) SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY SENSITIVE RELATIONSHIP
WITH SCLC AND DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY THIS
SOURCE TO UNAUTHORIZED INDIVIDUALS COULD REASONABLY RESULT IN
JEOPARDIZING HIS SECURITY.

b7D

Except for two instances, information set forth
in the details of this report originate from []
In effort to maintain the security of this highly placed
informant three temporary symbols have been utilized
(AT T-1, AT T-2, and AT T-3) to conceal his identity.

b7D

Observations made 4/25/67 were made by SAs
EDWARD U. CRIM, JOHN F. CUNNINGHAM, JAMES J. ROSE, and
ALAN G. SENTINELLA.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1- G-2, 3rd Army, Ft. McPherson, Georgia (RM)
1- NIS, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1- OSI, Robins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: ATLANTA
Date: May 26, 1967

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267NLSEPT/E
ON 8-2-01
930775

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: ✓ Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) remains in Atlanta, Ga., and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continues to serve as President. ✓ CAROL HOOVER added to SCLC staff as fund-raising officer and HOSEA WILLIAMS continues to serve as Director, Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC. ✓ STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL active in SCLC financial matters. ✓ LEVISON, RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, ALFRED DUCKETT, CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES, and CORDY T. VIVIAN attended SCLC conference in March 1967 concerned with changes in personnel, organizational structure, salary matters, and future operations. ✓ LEVISON conferred in April 1967 with Reverend KING and other SCLC officers re fund-raising matters. ✓ Communist Party (CP) connection and/or affiliation of above individuals set forth. ✓ Reverend KING continues to seek advice of LEVISON. ✓ Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) national headquarters continues in Atlanta. ✓ In forepart of May 1967 Central Committee, SNCC, announced new national officers as follows: National Chairman, H. RAP BROWN; Executive Secretary, STANLEY WISE; Communications Director, ETHEL MINOR; Program Director, RALPH FEATHERSTONE.

- P -

DETAILS:

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Characterizations of individuals referred to where available are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

AT 100-6670

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

AT 100-6670

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

As of May 15, 1967, headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-1, 5/67)

As of May 15, 1967, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continued to serve as President of SCLC. *NY*

(AT T-1, 5/67)

1/2 During the early part of February, 1967, RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, SCLC, requested HARRY WACHTEL to furnish SCLC with \$5,000 from funds of the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN). The reason for this request by ABERNATHY was anticipation this amount of money would be needed by SCLC to meet its payroll obligation as of February 15, 1967. WACHTEL promptly responded to ABERNATHY's request.

(AT T-1, 2/67)

As of February, 1967, AFN continued to be a "tax arm" of SCLC located in New York City of which HARRY WACHTEL serves as Executive Director.

(AT T-2, 2/67)

Prior to February 15, 1967, RALPH D. ABERNATHY determined the aforementioned money was not needed as urgently as anticipated because SCLC received other income. This other income consisted of receipts from the SCLC mail appeal program and appeal for contributions to the Southern Christian Leadership Foundation (SCLF), both of which appeals are handled by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON.

(AT T-2, 2/67)

AT 100-6670

On March 9-10, 1967, a conference of SCLC officials was held which Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., chaired. The conference was called by Reverend KING in order that he might present for discussion several suggestions relating to changes in SCLC personnel, organizational structure, salary matters, and future operations. Among individuals attending this conference were RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, former Program Director, SCLC; ALFRED DUCKETT; CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES, Director of District One, United Packinghouse Food and Allied Workers, AFL-CIO; Chicago, Illinois; CAROL HOOVER, former Director of Special Events, SCLC; STANLEY LEVISON; CORDY T. VIVIAN, former Director of Affiliates, SCLC; and HOSEA WILLIAMS, Director, Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC.

(AT T-3, 3/67)

In early March, 1967, Reverend KING attended a fund-raising activity held in New York City. This affair was attended by a number of individuals from Washington, D. C. (identities not known). Approximately \$30,000 was raised as a result of this activity which money was to be furnished to AFN to be dispersed by it as SCLC's needs arise.

(AT T-1, 3/67)

During the forepart of March, 1967, ANDREW J. YOUNG, Executive Assistant to the President, SCLC, mentioned to several officers of SCLC he had been under the impression that STANLEY LEVISON rather than SCLC had been paying the salary of WILLIAM S. STEIN, in charge of Church Promotion, SCLC.

(AT T-3, 3/67)

As of March 21, 1967, CAROL HOOVER was added to the staff of SCLC in the capacity of a fund-raising officer.

(AT T-2, 3/67)

AT 100-6670

As of March 21, 1967, SCLC decided to dispense with the services of a number of individuals beginning May 1, 1967, including WILLIAM S. STEIN.

(AT T-1, 3/67)

During the middle of April, 1967, Reverend KING noted that STEIN had recently made effective progress in arranging radio programs featuring Reverend KING as a speaker and designed to solicit financial contributions to SCLC. Reverend KING commented to several officers of SCLC that SCLC would probably put STEIN back on its payroll but before doing so he wished to consult STANLEY LEVISON regarding what salary STEIN should be paid.

(AT T-3, 4/67)

Toward the end of March, 1967, Reverend KING requested ANDREW J. YOUNG and CAROL HOOVER to meet with officers of SCLC who are concerned with SCLC fund-raising matters for the purpose of discussing additional methods whereby SCLC might raise necessary funds. Reverend KING told these individuals that they should also confer with ALFRED DUCKETT, STANLEY LEVISON, and HARRY WACHTEL.

(AT T-2, 3/67)

On April 25, 1967, STANLEY LEVISON met with Reverend KING, CAROL HOOVER, and other officers of SCLC for the purpose of discussing SCLC fund-raising matters.

(AT T-3, 4/67)

At 4:43 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend KING accompanied by STANLEY LEVISON on the street in the immediate vicinity of national headquarters of SCLC. Reverend KING and LEVISON entered an automobile parked nearby which Reverend KING immediately drove away.

AT 100-6670

At 5:50 p.m. April 25, 1967, Special Agents of the FBI observed Reverend KING accompanied by LEVISON on the main concourse of the Atlanta Airport. LEVISON proceeded to Eastern Air Lines flight number 114 which he boarded. This flight departed Atlanta at 6:15 p.m. en route to New York City.

During the latter part of April, 1967, SCLC arranged with CAROL HOOVER to supervise all arrangements pertaining to the 1967 annual SCLC convention to be held in Atlanta during August, 1967.

(AT T-1, 4/67)

Toward the end of April, 1967, Reverend KING reviewed the financial status of SCLC and concluded that additional funds were needed in order for the organization to meet its payroll obligations as of April 30, 1967. He, therefore, instructed ANDREW J. YOUNG to contact HARRY WACHTEL in order to obtain \$10,000 from AFN.

(AT T-3, 4/67)

As of the end of April, 1967, SCLC anticipated receiving \$10,000 from a television station in Paris, France. This money resulted from HARRY BELAFONTE previously granting this television station necessary rights to broadcast a film version of a 1959 television program entitled "A Night With Belafonte".

(AT T-2, 4/67)

B. Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee

As of May 15, 1967, national headquarters of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta.

(AT T-4, 5/67)

AT 100-6670

During the period May 8-12, 1967, the Central Committee of SNCC met in Atlanta. At the conclusion of this meeting, the Central Committee announced that new national officers of SNCC were as follows:

1/10
H. RAP BROWN
STANLEY WISE
ETHEL MINOR
RALPH FEATHER-
STONE

National Chairman
Executive Secretary
Communications Director

Program Director

(AT T-4, 5/67)

AT 100-6670

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

A. Individuals

AT 100-6670

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

(AT T-5, 10/58)

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-6, 2/26/53)

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-7, 8/50)

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

ALFRED DUCKETT

As of January 20, 1947, one ALFRED DUCKETT was a member of the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America (UNAVA).

(AT T-8, 1/47)

The "Guide to Subversive Organization and Publications," prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning the UNAVA:

- "1. Cited as subversive and among the affiliates and committees of the Communist Party, USA, which seeks to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means." (Attorney General Tom Clark, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947).

AT 100-6670

- "2. Cited as a Communist front formed to provoke racial friction. (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 116, April 23, 1956, P. 92.)"

CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES

Approximately four or five years prior to April, 1957, CHARLES ARTHUR HAYES had been a member of the Packing Division of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois.

(AT T-9, 4/57)

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia, daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday.

She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed \$50.

(AT T-10, 8/64)

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist in February, 1962.

(AT T-5, 2/62)

AT 100-6670

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-5, 4/64)

GEORGE MEYERS

As of January 28, 1965, MEYERS was a member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, National Executive Committee, and CP organizer for the Southern Region of the CP.

(AT T-12, 1/65)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July, 1962, HUNTER PITTS O'DELL, also known as JACK H. O'DELL, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee.

(AT T-5, 7/62)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

(AT T-11, 12/63)

C. T. VIVIAN

In November, 1947, C. T. VIVIAN was a member of the Community Section of the Communist Party in Peoria,

AT 100-6670

Illinois. As of June, 1948, C. T. VIVIAN had not been active in Communist Party affairs in the Peoria area for some time and had not been in the area for a long period of time.

(AT T-13, 6/24/48)

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

In December, 1949, HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

(AT T-15, 12/49)

As of March 5, 1944, the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-16, 3/44)

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party as of March 5, 1944.

N.Y.
(AT T-16, 3/44)

AT 100-6670

HOSEA WILLIAMS

On October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read.

(AT T-11, 10/64)

AT 100-6670

B. Organizations

2

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 8, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue.

CARL BRADEN and ANNE BRADEN, Director and Associate Director respectively of the SCEF, were identified by ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party, on December 13, 1954, in her testimony in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Court in the prosecution of CARL BRADEN under a state sedition statute as members of the Communist Party in Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951, to December, 1954.

A third source advised on May 28, 1965, that GEORGE MEYERS, a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for CARL and ANNE BRADEN and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 8, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 26, 1967

Title **COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS**

Character **INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

Reference **Atlanta report of SA ALAN G.
SENTINELLA dated and captioned
as above.**

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: May 29, 1967

FROM : SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to the Bureau dated 1/20/67.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New Orleans

JWG:mrp
(4)

REC-9

100-114222-2240
14 JUN 1 1967

EX-104 63 JUN 21

COMM. SELECT DIA
REC'D

INT. SEC.

JUN 1 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) (P)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 5/29/67

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are the original and eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the appearance of BAYARD RUSTIN in Philadelphia on 5/12/67. Two copies are being furnished to New York.

The attached letterhead memorandum is classified "~~Confidential~~" in view of the sources utilized in the characterization of RUSTIN.

The sources utilized in the attached letterhead memorandum are as follows:

PH T-1

PH T-2

b7E

ENCLOSURE

ST-110 REC 39

- 2 - Bureau (100-442529) (Encs.-9) (RM)
- 2 - New York (Encs.-2) (RM)
- 2 - Philadelphia
- 1 - 100-47672
- 1 - 100-41741 (BAYARD RUSTIN)

10 JUN 1 1967

CJW:pck
(6)

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI, SEC. SER:

DATE FORW: 6/2/67

HOW FORW: RLS

BY: Dmiller



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 29, 1967

APPEARANCE OF ~~BAYARD RUSTIN~~,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MAY 12, 1967 *N.Y.*

The May 13, 1967, issue of "The Evening Bulletin", a local newspaper in Philadelphia, Pa., carried an article entitled "Rustin Says Rights Drive Has Entered New Phase".

This article reflects BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Director of the A. Philip Randolph Institute in New York City, appeared at a conference on May 12, 1967, sponsored by the United Presbyterian Board of Christian Education staff held at the Church of the Advocate, 18th and Diamond Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. According to Rustin, in the beginning the civil rights movement was emotional. It affected Negroes only who were fighting for accommodations on buses, trains, and in public eating places. Today the civil rights movement is not dead but it has entered a new phase. The current phase of the civil rights movement is dealing with housing, education, and unemployment. It should be remembered that there are more whites in slums than Negroes. The civil rights movement must create its own dynamics. We don't have the emotional issues like fire hoses, dogs attacking Negroes, and lynching to stimulate action. In this new phase of the civil rights movement, there is a need for alliance with others and the reorganization of the political structure is essential. According to Rustin, society is teaching the young Negro that he should riot. This is because the power structure denigrates Negro leadership by not listening to protests against injustices and doing nothing about them. This encourages gang leaders to take over.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

COPIES DESTROYED
A209 DEC 31 1970

REC 39

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-22411

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MAY 12, 1967

RUSTIN outlined the "freedom budget" now advocated by his organization. He stated that no city in the nation has enough money to deal with slums, schools, and unemployment. The Federal Government must spend billions of dollars in these areas or the social fabric in America will be torn to bits. Industry just cannot put all the unemployed back to work. He advocated a guaranteed annual income for older citizens and those who are physically handicapped.

In the "Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11-18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned, "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938 as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA), held in New York City on February 9-12, 1957.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist publication until it ceased publication on January 13, 1958.

On September 25, 1963, a first confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past,

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPEARANCE OF BAYARD RUSTIN,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA,
MAY 12, 1967

advised that during a meeting of the National Board, CPUSA, on September 25, 1963, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

On February 19 and 20, 1964, a second confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on February 19 and 20, 1964, and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told Rustin that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 3* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 6/1/67

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies, and for New York two copies, of LHM.4

Source referred to is [] 4

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are [] and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C". 4)

Source advised ABERNATHY contacted WACHTEL on 5/29/67. 4

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE ENJOYS AN EXTREMELY DELICATE RELATIONSHIP WITH SCLC. 4

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 2- New York (100-153735) (Enc. 2) (RM)
- (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 4- Atlanta
- (1 - 100-6670)
- (1 - [])
- (1 - 100-5718)
- (1 - 157-257) (RALPH D. ABERNATHY)

AGS:bjh
(9)

D. D. Wick

AGENCY: ACSI, ONI, OSI; SEC. SER. []

DATE: 6/1/67

DATE FORM: 6/1/67

HOW FORM: 45

BY: Wm w/ci

REC 51

100-442529-2242

EX-108

JUN 2 1967

b7D
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b3
b7D
b7E

54 JUN 9 1967

Approved: []

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

CONFIDENTIAL

Atlanta, Georgia
June 1, 1967

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

On May 29, 1967, a confidential source advised that during the latter part of May 1967 RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Vice President and Treasurer, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), requested HARRY WACHTEL to promptly furnish SCLC with \$8,000 of funds maintained by the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN). ABERNATHY explained that SCLC needed this money in order to meet its payroll obligations as of the end of May 1967. SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

Source advised AFN is a "tax arm" of SCLC located in New York City of which WACHTEL serves as Executive Director. u

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Dissemination
DATE 12/23/77

DECLASSIFIED BY 6855
ON 12-1-77 DML/DLC

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GROUP ONE
EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION

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100-442529-2242

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

HARRY WACHTEL *EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE
AMERICAN FOUNDATION ON NON-VIOLENCE*

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York. U

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. ~~(U)~~

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto. U

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~(U)~~

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. ~~(U)~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
June 1, 1967

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta letterhead memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

u



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

May 16, 1967

APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
UNIONVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 2, 1967

On May 2, 1967, Trooper MERRITT BINNS, Troop J, Pennsylvania State Police, Lancaster, Pa., advised MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., arrived at the Philadelphia International Airport, Philadelphia, Pa., aboard Allegheny Airlines, Flight 938, at 8:05 p.m. He was met at the airport by ROBERT LOWERY, a reporter for the "Evening Bulletin," a Philadelphia newspaper, and one J. SMITH. KING was driven to the Unionville, Pa., High School where he spoke before 807 people. This affair was sponsored by the Hadley Memorial Fund which is administered by the Philadelphia Ethical Society and the Kennett Society of Friends. KING was originally scheduled to arrive at 6:10 p.m. but did not arrive until 8:05 p.m. A total of 900 tickets were issued to this affair, but only 807 were present. KING's speech was based on racial equality and the need for more civil rights legislation and the need of strict enforcement of this legislation. KING did not discuss the situation of Vietnam nor did he discuss any activities scheduled to take place during the summer of 1967.

The May 3, 1967 issue of the "Philadelphia Inquirer", a local Philadelphia newspaper, carried an article entitled, "KING Asks Poverty Billions." According to this article, MARTIN LUTHER KING stated on May 2, 1967, that the government must spend billions of dollars on the war on poverty. He continued by stating a civil rights leader spoke before about 800 persons in the auditorium of the Unionville High School in Chester County. The talk was sponsored by the Hadley Memorial Fund which is administered by the Philadelphia Ethical Society and the Kennett Society of Friends. KING stated time will not solve the problem of prejudice and that legislation alone is not the total answer although it can regulate behavior and restrain harshness if vigorously enforced. He stated that in too many instances this legislation is not vigorously enforced and the Negro cannot do the job all by himself.

100-1-2232

APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
UNIONVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, MAY 2, 1967

An unidentified employee of Allegheny Airlines reflects Flight 938 departed Norfolk, Va., at 7:08 p.m. and was a non-stop flight to Philadelphia, arriving at 8:05 p.m.

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